THEY REMEMBERED THE MAINE!

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GREAT SEA VICTORY FOR AMERICA!

VENGEANCE FOR THE MAINE BEGUN!

SPAIN'S ASIATIC FLEET BURNED AND SUNK!

Washington Aflame with Joy Over the Reports of the Royal Victory Won by Commodore Dewey's Fleet.

NOTABLE COMPANY HEARS THE NEWS.

Additional Credence Lent to the Dispatches from Madrid Because They Emanated from Distinctively Spanish Sources.

THINK THE DEFEAT HAS BEEN DECISIVE.

General Rejoicing That the First Real Engagement of the War Should Have Been So Triumphant for the American Cause.

ENTHUSIASTIC COMMENT OF GUESTS OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust";
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Washington is aflame with joy at the splendid victory of Commodore Dewey and his fleet. From the President down nobody doubts the fact that the Spanish ships were routed and destroyed and that Manila is now practically at the mercy of our fleet.

President McKinley at midnight was still in the war chamber looking over the maps and charts and listening to the press dispatches as they were read to him.

Not a word of official information, of course, has reached Washington, and the President was exceedingly cautious in expressing an opinion, but after studying the dispatches he felt satisfied that Dewey's fleet had practically annihilated the Spanish ships.

Considering that the dispatches came from official Spanish sources, he was inclined to believe that our fleet had escaped with but slight injury, for the Spanish would be sure to magnify any American losses, and their reports do not lay stress on the injury to the American fleet.

With the President at the White House were Vice President Hobart, Justice McKenna, Attorney General Griggs, Secretaries Alger and Bliss, Senator Hanna, Chauncey M. Depew, Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois, General Fitzgerald of New York, General Hastings, the President's old commander; Adjutant General Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General Heistand, and a number of ladies of the Cabinet.

All were wild with joy at the apparent completeness of the victory. The dispatches which spoke of the Americans having landed to dispose of their wounded caused some anxious moments, but on the whole the reports of the engagement created the most profound joy at the White House.

The President does not expect official dispatches before Tuesday, unless Dewey's forces land and seize the cable station. He explained that the commander of the fleet had the widest latitude of action and that he would land or not as circumstances seemed to dictate.

Wild with Joy Over Victory.

As the visitors retired from the White House they were interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, who obtained the following brief expressions of opinion:

Vice President Hobart—I have not expressed myself since war was declared, but I can hardly refrain from doing so now. Considering that our advices have come from Spanish sources, I think a great victory has been won by the American fleet.

Dr. Chauncey Depew—It looks as though they were wiped out. We might question the source of the news, but everything indicates, even though the dispatches come from Madrid, that Commodore Dewey has completely routed the enemy and that the Spaniards are trying to let themselves down as easily as possible.

Senator Hanna—Our squadron has won a great battle beyond any question. Commodore Dewey has demonstrated that Americans can fight when it is necessary to uphold the honor of the nation.

Secretary Alger—It is a great victory and indicates the strength of our naval forces. We have no official advices and therefore cannot make official announcement of the engagement. It must be taken into account that the dispatches received from Madrid by the Associated Press have undoubtedly been prepared under the supervision of Spanish officials.

Secretary Bliss—It was a wonderful victory; much greater than I expected.

Attorney General Griggs—Where were the Spaniards? We know where Commodore Dewey was.

Officers of the navy are fairly beside themselves with joy. They anticipated a fight at sea, but didn't imagine that Dewey would be able to run into the harbor so easily. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was almost too happy to talk.

"It's glorious news," he said, "and we have won our first naval battle in a generation. The Spanish fleet is apparently wiped off the sea and Manila is ours. We could not ask for more, and the American navy has demonstrated its ability to stand up and fight with Spaniards or anybody else."

Commanders Hug Their Callers.

Commander Dickens and Captain Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation were ecstatic, and finally hugged their callers. The blockade in Cuba has been irksome to the navy, and the glorious news from the Philippines has compensated the sea dogs for the days of mere skirmish firing. The experts at the department figure out a victory even greater than is indicated by the Spanish advices.

The official statement that the American fleet sneaked into the harbor at dark Saturday night and commenced firing early Sunday morning is taken to mean that Commodore Dewey had the Spanish fleet bottled up in the harbor and sunk one ship after another.

The harbor of Manila is a big pocket, ten miles across at the mouth and thirty miles wide on the interior. At the mouth there are two channels, separated by Corregidor islands, the channels being known as Boca Chica and Boca Grande. They are deep sea straits.

The fleet apparently drove the Spanish ships ahead Saturday and after dark ran the batteries at the two edges of the entrance to the bay, Point Libones on the south and Cochinos Point on the north. As nearly as the navy experts can figure out the fleet spent Saturday night on the western side of the harbor and opened fire soon after daylight Sunday morning.

The powerful batteries in the harbor are those at Port Cavite, on the eastern shore of the bay, about three miles southwest of the City of Manila. It is believed that the Spanish ships were drawn up just off the Cavite batteries and that Dewey's squadron was able to fight in line of battle, engaging both the batteries and the Spanish fleet at the same time.

Dewey's Fleet the Stronger.

Considering the type of ships, Commodore Dewey's fleet is the heaviest armored in the American navy. The four protected cruisers, built of steel, with protective decks, carried no less than twenty-three six and eight inch breech loading rifles, and twenty of the famous five-inch rapid-fire guns peculiar to the American navy, and believed to be as effective guns as ever were put aboard ships. With the cruisers were the two steel gunboats, the Concord, of only 1,710, and the little Petrel, of only 892 tons, and yet the former carried six and the latter a quartet of the heavy six-inch rifles, each projectile from which weighs 100 pounds. One fire from all the main batteries of the four cruisers and two gunboats would have turned loose on the unfortunate Spaniards no less than fifty-three rifled projectiles of five, six, and eight inches in diameter. Each round of the guns means a hail of over 5,000 pounds of steel projectiles. The dispatches seem to show, as the Navy department figures it out, that the Spanish fleet was absolutely annihilated. The flagship, the Reina Christina, was the only ship in the fleet which could be classed as modern. It was built of steel and nominally mounted half a dozen six-inch Hontoria rifles, but there is good ground for the belief that they were not effective. The Reina Christina was apparently broken to bits, and so it naturally follows that the Castilla, which was an old wooden ship, bark rigged, was burned. The Don Juan de Austria and the Don Antonio de Ulloa were sister ships.

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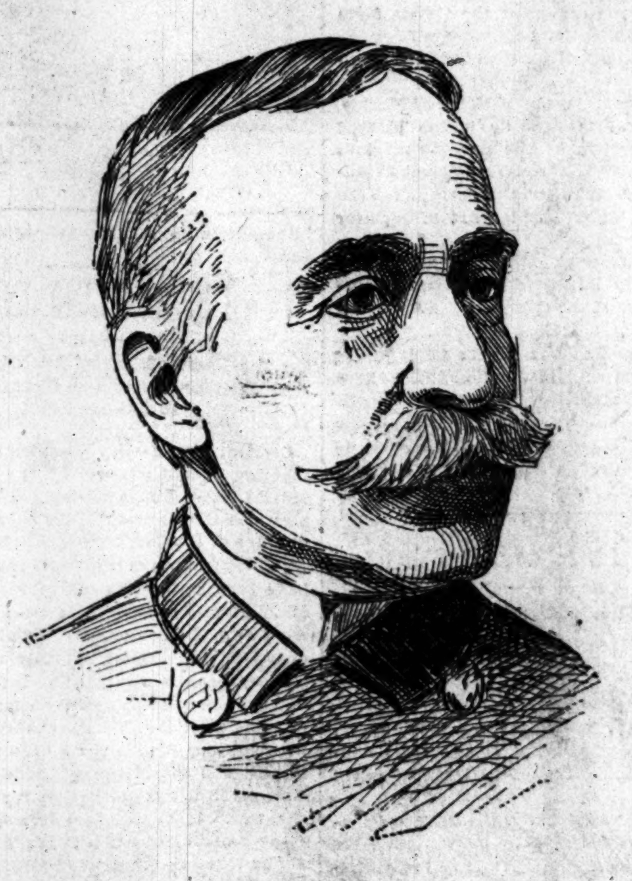
HERO OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA.



COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY,
Commander of the Victorious Asiatic Fleet of the American Navy.

KNOWN CASUALTIES OF THE FIGHT.

Spanish cruiser REINA MARIA CHRISTINA, Admiral's flagship, burned.

Spanish cruiser CASTILLA, said to be completely burned.

Spanish cruiser DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, blown up.

Several Spanish ships sunk.

Cadarzo, Captain of the Spanish flagship, and crew of 370, who perished with the vessel.

Commanders of the Spanish cruisers Castilla and Don Juan de Austria, with their crews of about 500 men all told.

American losses are unknown.

SUMMARY.

United States vessels lost (Madrid admission)	0
United States vessels damaged (from best information)	0
Spanish cruisers totally lost (Madrid admission)	3
Spanish gunboats damaged (Madrid admission)	2
Spanish Captains lost (commanding lost cruisers)	3

SHIPS THAT FOUGHT OFF MANILA.

UNITED STATES FLEET.

OLYMPIA (flagship), first-class cruiser, Capt. C. N. Gridley.
BALTIMORE, protected cruiser, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
BOSTON, protected cruiser, Capt. Frank Wildes.
RALEIGH, protected cruiser, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.
CONCORD, gunboat, Commander Asa Walker.
PETREL, gunboat, Commander E. P. Wood.
M'CULLOCH, dispatch boat.
NANSHAN, collier.
ZAFIRO, collier.

SPANISH FLEET.

REINA MERCEDES, cruiser.
REINA CHRISTINA, cruiser.
ISLA DE CUBA, cruiser.
ISLA DE LUZON, cruiser,
CASTILLA, cruiser.
DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA, cruiser.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, cruiser.
VELASCO, cruiser.
ELCANO, gunboat.
GENERAL LEZO, gunboat.
MARQUIS DEL DUERO, gunboat.
QUIROS, gunboat.
VILLALOBOS, torpedo gunboat.
GENERAL ALAVA, transport.
CEBU, transport.
MANILA, transport.
ISLA DE MINDANAO, converted cruiser.

Commodore Dewey Crushes the Spanish Squadron in a Terrific Battle Off Cavite, Near the Capital of the Philippine Islands, Sunday Morning.

ONE OF THE GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OF THE AGE.

Admiral Montejo's Flagship, the Reina Maria Christina, and the Cruiser Castilla Are Burned, While the Don Juan de Austria Is Blown Up.

OTHERS ARE SUNK TO SAVE THEM FROM BEING CAPTURED.

Captain Cadarzo Is Among the Killed on the Spanish Side, and the List of Fatalities Is a Large One. Though the Particulars on This Point Are Slow in Coming to Hand.

LOSS TO AMERICA'S WARSHIPS AND SAILORS IS NOT BELIEVED TO BE HEAVY.

Commodore Dewey's squadron won a decisive victory over the Spanish fleet yesterday.

The battle was fought off Cavite, ten miles southwest of Manila. It lasted for several hours and resulted in a crushing defeat for Spain.

The American squadron arrived off the Philippines on Saturday night, taking advantage of the darkness to gain a favorable position. The attack on the Spanish fleet began soon after daylight yesterday morning.

It was a terrific battle, undoubtedly one of the fiercest and most brilliant in the history of naval warfare. The nine ships of the American fleet were outnumbered by those of Spain, but the Americans were superior in armament.

The heavy fire from Commodore Dewey's guns was effective from the outset. Admiral Montejo's flagship, the Reina Maria Christina, was burned and its commander killed. The Don Juan de Austria was blown up and the Castilla was burned.

The Spanish sailors fought bravely, and refused to leave their burning ships when ordered to do so. Commander Cadarzo of the flagship went down with his vessel, and many of his crew perished with him.

Others of the Spanish fleet were badly damaged, and were sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

There was considerable loss of life on the Spanish side.

The American losses are not stated. As most of the news is sent by the Governor General of the Philippines it is certain that if Commodore Dewey's squadron was materially damaged the fact would not be minimized.

Admiral Montejo cabled to Madrid admitting the defeat of his squadron.

One Spanish report says that the American commander retired after an hour's fighting to land his wounded.

The battle took the form of a double engagement, according to the somewhat indefinite reports on this point. Presumably these reports are based on the maneuvers of the American squadron. The statement is made that Commodore Dewey's ships withdrew for a time and then returned to the attack. As the advantage was all on his side from the first, it is not believed that he at any period in the fight withdrew from action, though his ships may have changed positions.

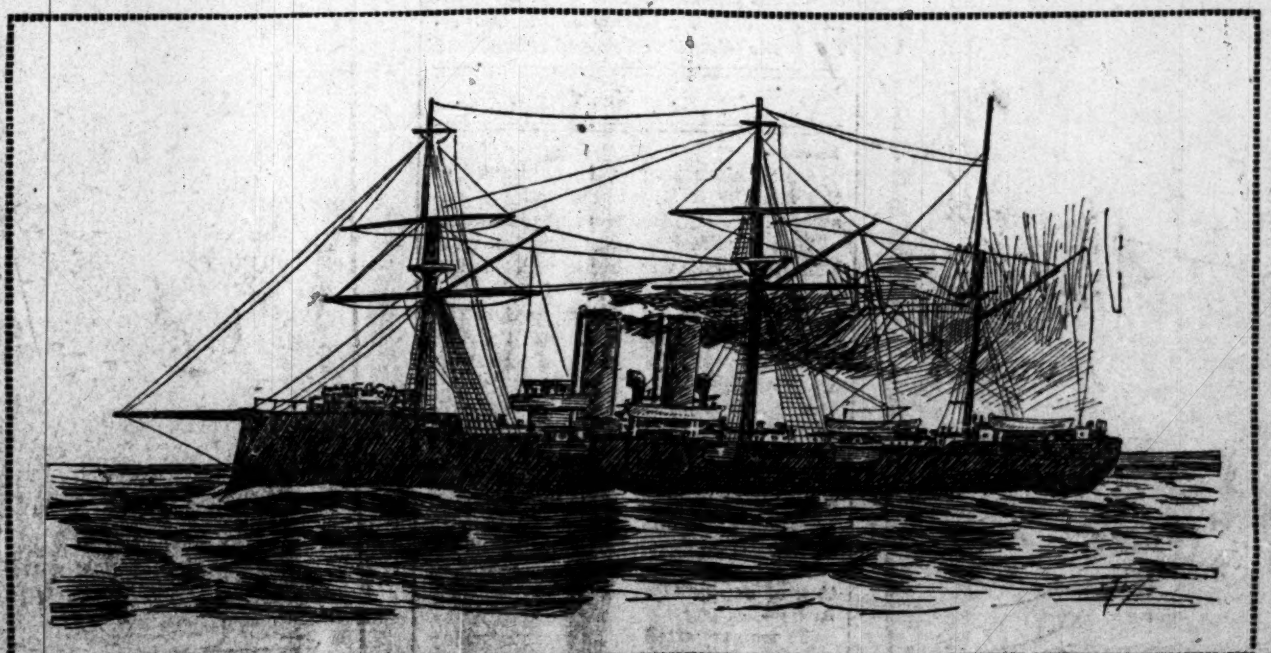
The news of the Spanish defeat was fully confirmed in Lisbon last night, where the early reports gave Spain the victory.

Madrid officials profess to consider the battle a brilliant page in the nation's history, and the Minister of Marine telegraphed praise and congratulations to Admiral Montejo.

The feeling in London is that Commodore Dewey's job cannot be considered complete until he has captured Manila, and that he will be in an awkward position unless he succeeds in taking the city.

There was wild enthusiasm in Washington when the news of the victory arrived.

REINA MARIA CHRISTINA, SPANISH FLAGSHIP, BURNED.



The Reina Christina was 280 feet in length, had a displacement of 3,090 tons, a natural speed of fourteen knots, and a crew of 370 men. Its armament consisted of six 6.2-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch, three 2.2-inch rapid fire guns, two 1-inch, six machine guns; hull, steel.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Spain Admits the Disaster in Which Its Fleet Was Routed at Manila.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, via Biarritz, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—This morning at 5 o'clock the American squadron appeared off the Bay of Manila.

Admiral Dewey at once led the way into the harbor with the flagship Olympia, engaging the forts of Cavite first.

Admiral Montejo of the Spanish fleet moved to meet the Americans and the engagement became general.

The fire from the American squadron was replied to as rapidly as the guns of the shore batteries could be served.

The Spanish fleet kept up a hot fire and an effort was made to draw the Americans into contact with the harbor mines and to get them into position where all the guns of the fortifications could be brought to bear on them.

Much of the fire from the American squadron was hurled against the second-class cruiser Don Juan de Austria, which was severely damaged and its gallant commander killed. It then attempted to withdraw from the action, still firing, but the fire reached its magazine and it was destroyed by an explosion.

Another Spanish vessel, the Castilla, a cruiser, was set on fire by the Americans and burned.

Then the batteries at Cavite and the forts on Corregidor and Rulo Cabilla Islands, at the entrance to the bay, got the range of the American ships and compelled them to draw off after they had suffered much injury.

Return to the Attack.

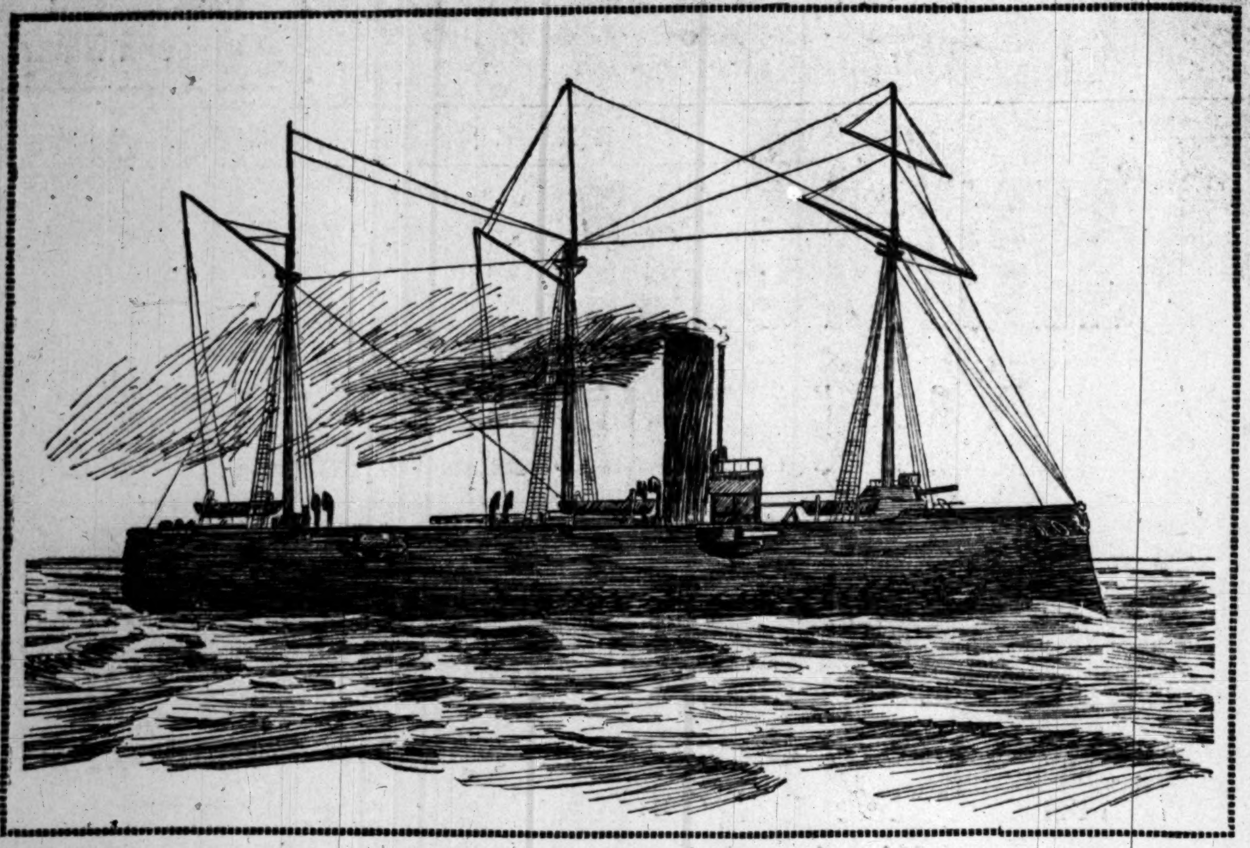
They returned to the attack, however, though the Cavite batteries were better served than in the first engagement, and before they could be again driven off had inflicted some damage on the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa and the little gunboat Mindanao. The Reina Christina was set on fire and is still burning.

The American ships were seriously crippled, but remained in the bay. Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, has telegraphed Admiral Montejo of the Spanish fleet, congratulating him and his sailors on their gallant behavior in face of a superior force, and urging them to resist Spain's foes to the end.

At midnight fuller details of the tremendous combat at Manila indicate the Americans remain in the harbor, but that the forts and what remains of the Spanish fleet are keeping up a resistance.

The insurgents have attacked from the land side of the city, but have been held in check.

The ministry admits severe Spanish losses in the fleet, but claims a virtual victory, as the City of Manila has not capitulated. It is insisted that the Americans were forced



DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, ONE OF THE SPANISH SHIPS THAT WAS DESTROYED.

to take refuge in the foreign shipping, and that this accounts for the failure to drive it out to sea.

Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, joined the Cabinet council this evening and informed his colleagues that the Spanish forces had gained a victory in the Philippines. He asserted that he found difficulty in restraining his emotions.

He admitted that the official dispatch did not mention the destruction of any American vessel, although it said the United States squadron finally cast anchor in the bay behind the foreign merchantmen.

El Heraldo declares that the losses of the Spanish fleet, though severe, were honorable. It excuses the desertion of the flagship Maria Christina by Admiral Montejo by saying he transferred his flag to the transport Isla de Cuba in order to better direct the maneuvers.

Fearful Loss to Spain.

The killing of the Captain of the Maria Christina and the loss of the ship are greatly deplored, as it was the most powerful of Spain's warships in Pacific waters, and the Captain had a record for distinguished gallantry.

It seems that the American squadron was sighted off Subig last evening. Apparently its commander expected to find the Spanish fleet there, but Admiral Montejo had retired to Manila and the protection of the forts of the bay.

So Admiral Dewey kept on and passed the forts at the entrance to the bay just before dawn. There was some firing from the batteries, but the squadron did not reply, and there has been no report whether the shots took effect.

With the dawn Cavite opened fire from its heaviest guns and at once the Olympia fired its eight-inch forward cannon in reply.

From this the firing became general. Admiral Montejo, in the Reina Christina, went boldly to meet the foe. He was soon engaged with the Olympia, a cruiser of much superior force, and though he inflicted much injury his ship was set on fire and crippled by the Olympia's heavy guns.

Admiral Montejo was urged to leave the ship, which was in a sinking condition, and was at last forced to do so and transfer his flag. The Captain was shot dead by the Admiral's side as he was leaving the doomed flagship and devoted men were falling all around him.

Deed of Desperate Daring.

The transfer of the flag was a deed of desperate daring, for all the ships of the Spanish fleet were under a terrible fire. The Admiral was forced to seek the armed transport, Isla de Cuba, which had suffered less damage than the others.

Meantime some of the American ships withdrew to the west of the bay, and the Olympia and Baltimore followed. The wounded were sent ashore in a position out of range of the Spanish fire, and the Americans returned to the attack.

With the Reina Christina destroyed and many of Spain's other ships shattered, gallant Admiral Montejo was hard put for a defense. He forced the Americans to maneuver, however, and got them into positions of great danger from the fire of the forts.

In the second attack the Baltimore, Olympia, Concord, and Boston made straight for the crippled Spanish ships, firing their heavy guns with great rapidity. The Spanish gunners stood nervily to their guns, and answered shot for shot as best they might.

But weight was on the American side, and soon the light wooden cruiser Castilla was on fire, and all the efforts of the crew to extinguish the blaze were unavailing.

The Americans continued to pour their fire upon the devoted vessels, and to prevent the magazine from exploding it was scuttled and the crew made for the shore in their boats or upon pieces of shattered spars.

The Don Juan de Austria was even less fortunate. She, too, was crippled by the shots of the Americans and in its helpless condition could not escape the storm of shot and shell. Suddenly its magazine exploded. A great cloud of smoke, from which flames seemed to leap, was seen to rise above the fateful ship and it was seen no more.

Under Fire for an Hour.

The little gunboat Mindanao and the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa were in the thick of the combat and sustained a heavy fire for an hour. Then they were able to draw away under the forts, though suffering serious injury.

No greater show of courage was made by any of the heroes of Spain than by those on the smaller gunboats. Seeing that they were apt to fall into the hands of the enemy they sunk their vessels or set them on fire, and risked their lives in the waters of the bay.

All this time the guns in the forts were firing at the American warships, the gunners showing great patriotism and cool courage.

Great damage must have been done the attacking fleet, though the effectiveness of the fire was somewhat interfered with by the fear of damaging the foreign merchant ships in the bay.

The Governor General had given orders that under no circumstances was any injury to be inflicted on the foreign shipping, so when the American squadron moved into the vicinity of the merchantmen the guns of the forts were forced to silence.

Spain Is Undismayed.

The American squadron remains in the harbor of Manila, but the forces of Spain are undismayed and will resist to the bitter end.

It is believed that the invaders are not in a condition to resume the bombardment tomorrow, and as they have no port in which to repair or coal or obtain supplies of ammunition the naval experts here insist that they must retire, and consequently are proclaiming a victory for Spanish valor.

Admiral Montejo has been congratulated by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, but there is much sorrow over the death of Captain Cadarzo of the Reina Christina, and public masses will be said for the repose of his heroic soul.

SPAIN'S ROUT IS COMPLETE.

Ships Are Fired and Battered Up by the American Guns and the Loss of Life Is Large.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Later details of the battle show that a furious artillery fire from the American fleet set the Reina Maria Christina on fire about 7:30 o'clock.

First the bow of the vessel ignited and then the poop became a mass of flames, and Admiral Montejo shifted his pennant to the Isla de Cuba.

At 8 o'clock the vessel was a total wreck, while the Castilla was also burning.

The damaged vessels withdrew to Bakor Creek, it being necessary to sink one in order to save it from falling into the enemy's hands.

The Spanish suffered heavy loss of life.

In the second encounter the Spanish showed unabated courage, and it is asserted that the American vessels suffered much damage, particularly from the heavy gun fire of the Cavite forts.

It is said the American fleet is now moving on Manila, but it is untrue that there has been any capitulation on the part of the population.

The Spanish Cabinet council sat four hours discussing the news of the rout, which they now admit has been complete and which is explained by the evident superiority of the enemy. The dispatch of reinforcements was also discussed.

The spirit of the Ministers is unabated. They are ready to spend the last farthing and shed the last drop of blood in defense of the country.

After the council Minister of Marine Bermejo went to the palace and had an hour's interview with the Queen, giving an account of the deliberations of the Cabinet.

The Queen said the incident was unfortunate, but most honorable to the Spanish. Her courage was as undiminished as before this incident of the war. She felt she could count on the patriotism of the Spanish people.

Fuller news is awaited from General Auguste, who has probably fallen back to insure the defense of Manila.

FULLY CONFIRMED IN LISBON.

Complete Defeat of the Spanish Squadron by Admiral Dewey's Fleet Off Manila.

Lisbon, May 1.—Reliable news was received here at 11 o'clock tonight that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

This is the latest news and fully contradicts the earlier reports that the American squadron at the Philippines was defeated and lost five ships. The first report originated in a telegram received by the agent of the Campania Transatlantica.

MONTEJO REPORTS DEFEAT.

His Ships Compelled to Retreat and Some Are Sunk to Save Them from the Americans.

Madrid, May 2.—The Naval bureau at Manila sends the following report, signed "Montejo, Admiral":

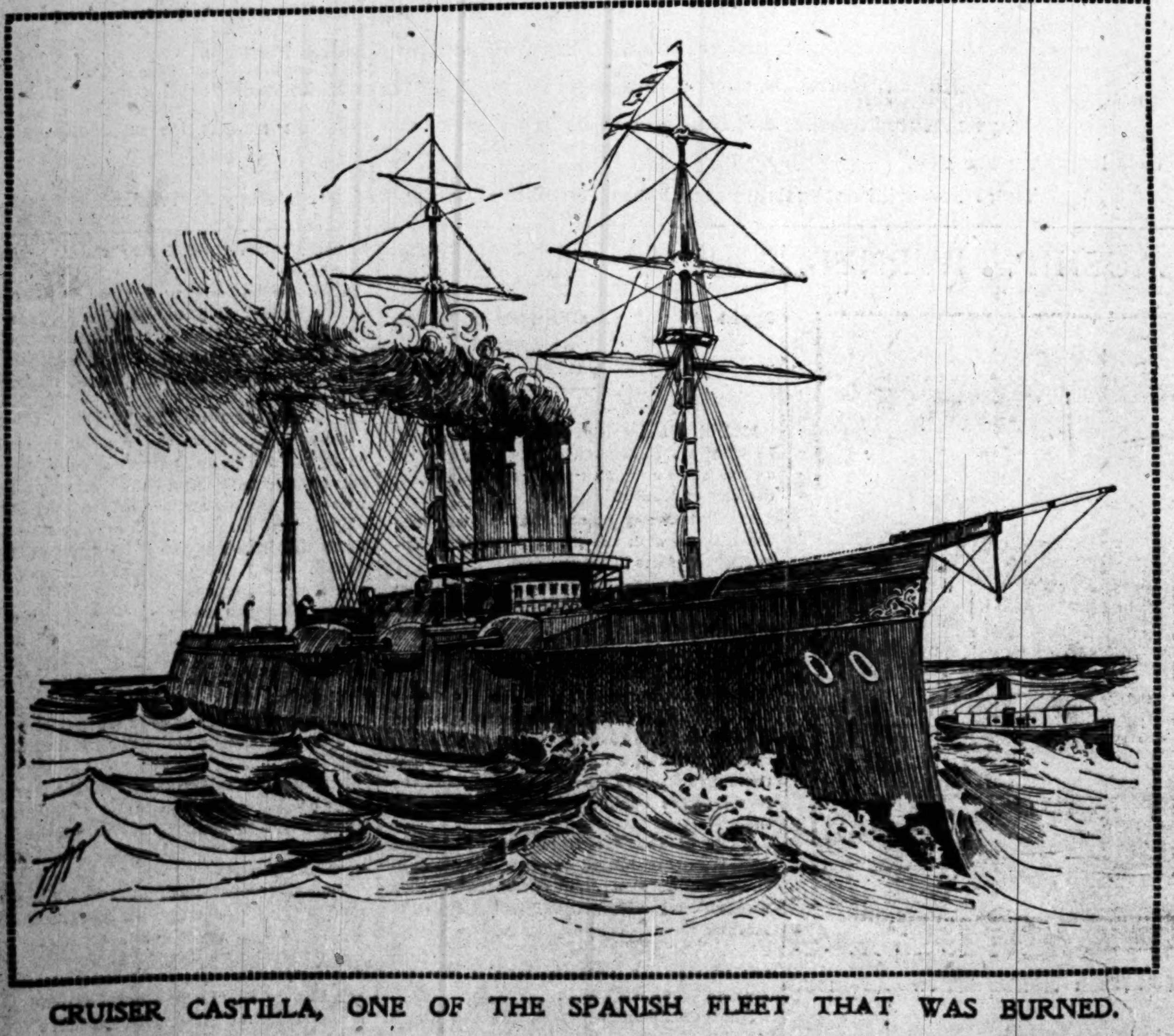
"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the forts and before daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark.

"At 7:30 the bow of the Reina Maria Christina took fire and soon after the poop also was burned.

"At 8 o'clock, with my staff, I went on board the Isla of Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were then entirely enveloped in flames.

"The other ships, having been damaged, retired into Bakor Bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

"The losses are numerous, notably Captain Cadarzo, a priest, and nine other persons."



CRUISER CASTILLA, ONE OF THE SPANISH FLEET THAT WAS BURNED.

MADRID'S DILUTED NEWS.

Early Reports of the Severe Punishment of Spain's Fleet Are Tempered by Manila Officials.

Madrid, May 1.—Advices from Manila at 6:20 p. m. said that the American squadron under Commodore Dewey appeared off the Bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor.

The Spanish second-class cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and its commander was killed.

Another Spanish vessel was burned.

The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage.

A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss and the Spanish warships Isla de Minanao and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

During this engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish marines and has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Montejo and the valorous crews of the Spanish squadron under fire of superior warships.

The news from the Philippines has produced greatly increased enthusiasm, especially in view of the fact that the American squadron was obliged to retreat.

Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships sustained, naval officers here consider that further operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulty, owing to their having no base where they could repair and recoal or obtain fresh supplies of ammunition.

PRAISE FOR SPAIN'S NAVY.

Madrid Officials Say the Battle Is a Brilliant Page in Their Nation's History.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, May 2.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The battle of Cavite is considered a brilliant page in Spanish naval history.

The Madrid officials say the wooden Spanish vessels were able to accomplish more than the powerful steel sides of the Americans.

Admiral Bermejo telegraphed Admiral Montejo as follows: "Honor and glory to those who fought so heroically for their fatherland."

The vessels sunk are the Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla.

The Cabinet session terminated after midnight and Premier Sagasta proceeded to the palace to relate the story of the battle to the Queen.

There is great excitement and the civil guards are held in readiness.

General Weyler is much excited and exasperated at the defeat of the Spaniards.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID

Muttering Against the Government Follows the News of the Disaster in the Philippines.

Madrid, May 1, 11:30 p. m.—The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines, and there is an immense gathering in the Celle de Sevilla.

The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order, and all precautions have been taken.

There is much muttering against the government, but up to the present nothing more serious has occurred.

London, May 2.—Dispatches from Madrid, dated 2:20 a. m. say the city is now tranquil, although the mounted guards are patrolling all the main streets. At the theaters, cafés, and in front of the newspaper offices last evening the people loudly lamented the unpreparedness of Manila to resist the American warships, whose attack had long been expected. The Madrid authorities are determined vigorously to suppress all street demonstrations.

THINKS EUROPE WILL STEP IN

Paris Temps Believes the Powers Are Biding Their Time for Intervention.

Paris, May 1.—The Temps says it believes that the powers are biding their time for intervention in the Spanish-American dispute.

Tribune's Daily War History

Each morning "The Tribune" will print succinctly every important naval, military, and legislative action of, or which became known in, the preceding twenty-four hours. Preserved in a scrapbook these summaries will form an accurate and complete history of the war between the United States and Spain.

Monday, May 2, 1898.

Naval—

Commodore Dewey, in command of the Asiatic fleet, almost totally destroyed the Spanish fleet near Manila.

Two of the Spanish warships were burned, several were sunk, and it is not believed any escaped.

The cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Reina Maria Christina, and Castilla are known to have been among the vessels destroyed.

The Scorpion, Lieutenant Commander Marix in command, yesterday joined the flying squadron at Hampton Roads.

The newly purchased cruiser Topeka yesterday arrived safely in New York harbor.

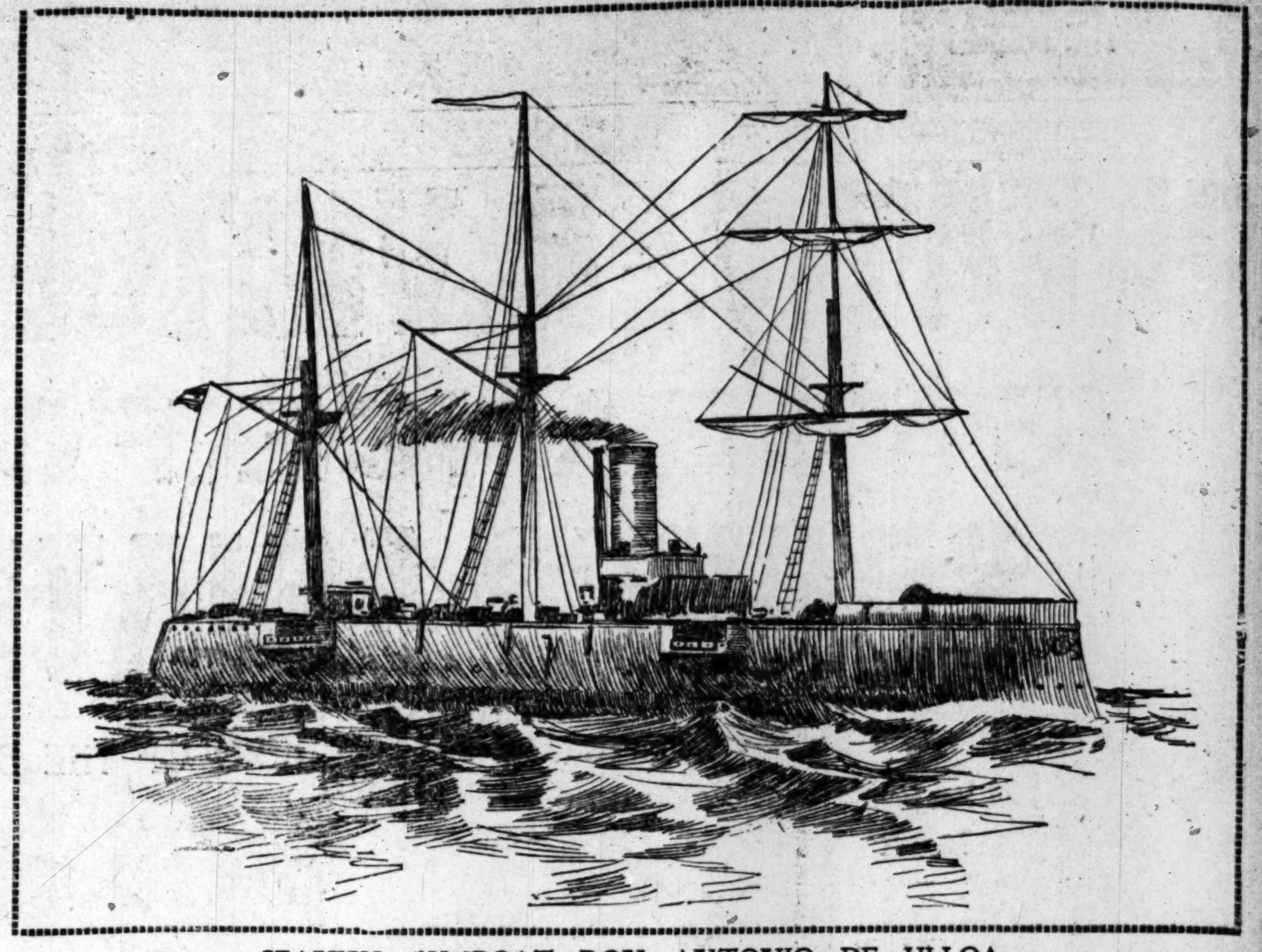
Legislative—

Japan yesterday issued a proclamation of neutrality.

Army—

It was reported at Tampa yesterday that the start for Cuba would be made by United States troops on Tuesday.

Sixty thousand Illinois people visited Camp Tanner at Springfield to see the militia in bivouac.



SPANISH GUNBOAT DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA.
(Seriously Injured and Probably Destroyed.)

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

On the Basis of Early Reports English Editors Divided in Opinion as to the Result.

London, May 2.—The Morning Post, commenting on the reports of the battle at Manila, says that, allowing for the incompleteness of the reports, the substantial advantage of the battle rests with Spain.

The Graphic says it expects that the facts have been distorted to suit feverish opinion in Madrid, but adds it is clear that the Americans do not possess Manila, and it is questionable whether another attack will enable them to capture the town. If this is so the American squadron must be in a difficult position. With probably half of its ammunition gone and no base to retire to to refit and recoal the squadron risks being shut up in a neutral harbor for the rest of the war. If Commodore Dewey has sufficient coal to carry him to San Francisco he ought to make for there immediately.

The Times accepts the Spanish account only so far as it acknowledges defeat, which is thinly disguised under congratulations upon the bravery of the Spanish officers and men. Still, the paper says, the attacking squadron may be unable to reattempt the capture Manila until it recoals and repairs, which will possibly involve a long delay. Meanwhile Spain may retain her hold on her threatened dependency, the loss of which would be only too likely at the present moment to increase political rivalries in the far East.

The Times says it believes there is a certain risk that the development of war in the Philippines will be followed by an accentuation of the jealousy of the American policy which is shown by continental papers.

LONDON GETS MEAGER NEWS.

Spanish Officials Send Unsatisfactory Reports, Trying to Hide Facts Showing Their Terrible Defeat.

London, May 1, midnight.—The second Madrid dispatch reporting the engagement off Manila Bay has just been received here. It shows that there was "serious fighting off Cavite."

Admiral Bermejo, according to the dispatch, has wired congratulations to the Spanish navy on the behavior of the warships against superior forces.

The first dispatch reported 500 Americans and 2,000 Spanish killed and two American ships sunk. There was little credence given to this report, and it proved to be unfounded.

SPAIN CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Alleged Retirement of the American Fleet Behind the Merchantmen Is Called a Defeat.

London, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Financial News, telegraphing this morning, says:

"The Spanish Ministry of Marine claims a victory for Spain, because the Americans were forced to retire behind the merchantmen.

"Captain Cadarzo, in command of the Reina Maria Christina, went down with the ship. The Spaniards fought splendidly, the sailors refusing to leave the burning and sinking Don Juan de Austria. There is the greatest anxiety for further details."

The time of the retreat of the American squadron behind the merchantmen was 11:30 a. m.

SOLDIERS SHOUT TOO SOON.

Before the News Is Heard Spanish Troops Join in a Patriotic Demonstration.

Gibraltar, May 2.—A popular demonstration was made in the Spanish lines last night. Over 6,000 persons paraded the streets with torches and flags, and cries of "Viva España!" were heard on all sides. The Spanish troops took part in the demonstration and many military and civil bands marched in the parade. A large symbolic castle representing Spain was a prominent feature.

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE.

Spaniards in Madrid Ready for Festivities in Anticipation of a Victory at Manila.

Madrid, May 1.—At noon everything was quiet here, but the festival being organized for tomorrow promises to be an unusual demonstration, being the anniversary both of the liberation of Spain from France and of the naval "victory" of Spain at Callao, Peru, in 1866, while interest in the event was heightened by the hope of the Spaniards that the Spanish fleet would be victorious over the United States fleet commanded by Commodore Dewey, thus giving them a triple celebration.

The Mayor of Madrid issued a manifesto inviting all the inhabitants of this city to participate in the celebration. He said:

"Spain is engaged in a struggle to repel the unjustifiable attempts of the Yankees to rob her of her rights in Cuba, but the Yankees will not find it an easy task to conquer a race whose history during twenty centuries has been notable for warlike exploits."

An official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippine Islands at 12:30 said:

"Our squadron occupies a good strategical position at Cavite. The equipping of volunteers continues. We are ready to oppose any debarkation and to defend the integrity of the country."

A dispatch from Manila to the Liberal this afternoon said the United States fleet arrived in sight of Subik at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. It added that Commodore Dewey sent scouting vessels to examine those waters for the enemy and immediately sailed in the direction of Manila.

EUROPE NOT TO INTERFERE.

Opinion of a French Diplomatist That the Powers Will Hold Aloof—Menace to American Liberty.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—M. le Myre de Vilers, the French diplomatist and leader of the Colonial party, was asked whether the successful attack made on the Philippines by the American fleet would cause European intervention, or have any bearing on passing events in China and the far East. He said:

"Not in the least. If any European intervention was to have taken place it would have occurred before now; before war was formally declared. I believe Europe has no intention of interfering at present in any way whatsoever.

"The fighting in the vicinity of the Philippines or the capturing of the islands will not lead to any complications with or among European powers. The Philippines are altogether too far distant."

"Do you think the war will bring about any great changes in the United States?"

"Yes; I consider the war in that connection an eminently dangerous one. Its most important results will be the constitution of a large permanent army in the United States and the creation of a much larger fleet than the country is able to boast of now. In endeavoring to give liberty to Cuba I am afraid they themselves will lose that which is most precious to them—liberty.

"The grand republican régime of the United States has always been excellent, especially from a defensive point of view. The country will discover perhaps when too late, if it attacks other powers and enters upon an offensive line of conduct, that their interior government will suffer extensively, and may eventually bring about the loss of their own liberty."

PLAN OF THE INSURGENTS.

They Propose to Make the Philippines Independent, with Liberality Toward Foreign Nations.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Singapore, May 1—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Before leaving for Hongkong the Philippines insurgent, Aguinaldo, after conferring with friends among the insurgents here, secretly saw the American consul, and the consul arranged that Aguinaldo should proceed from Hongkong to the Philippines and coöperate there with the American forces by promoting the independence movement under American protection on the same lines as is intended for Cuba, with free trade to the world and safeguard against overrunning of the country by Chinese; also religious toleration, the opening up of the country by means of railways, and the removal of all restrictions to foreign enterprise and capital. Aguinaldo pledged himself to maintain order, to prevent massacre, and to remove Spanish officials to a place of safety pending their return to Spain.

It is said that the insurgent leaders have submitted to Commodore Dewey a scheme for Philippine independence embracing free trade.

BESIEGED BY INSURGENTS.

They Occupy Positions of Advantage and Are Prepared to Co-operate with Commodore Dewey.

Hongkong, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Letters to the insurgent junta here, which were smuggled on board the British steamer Memnon at Manila, which arrived here yesterday from the capital of the Philippine Islands, assert that the Philippine insurgents occupied all the hills surrounding Manila, in a radius of ten to twenty miles, awaiting the arrival of the United States fleet, under Commodore Dewey, which was expected off Manila at any moment when the Memnon sailed.

The insurgents say that with the United States fleet blockading Manila they can starve the place into submission in about two weeks.

British residents of Manila expected that the British steamer Esmeralda, which went there to take on board the specie belonging to the Hongkong banks, would have a full cargo of food stuff, as usual, but this was not the case, and much distress is anticipated in consequence of the insurgent land blockade and the United States sea blockade.

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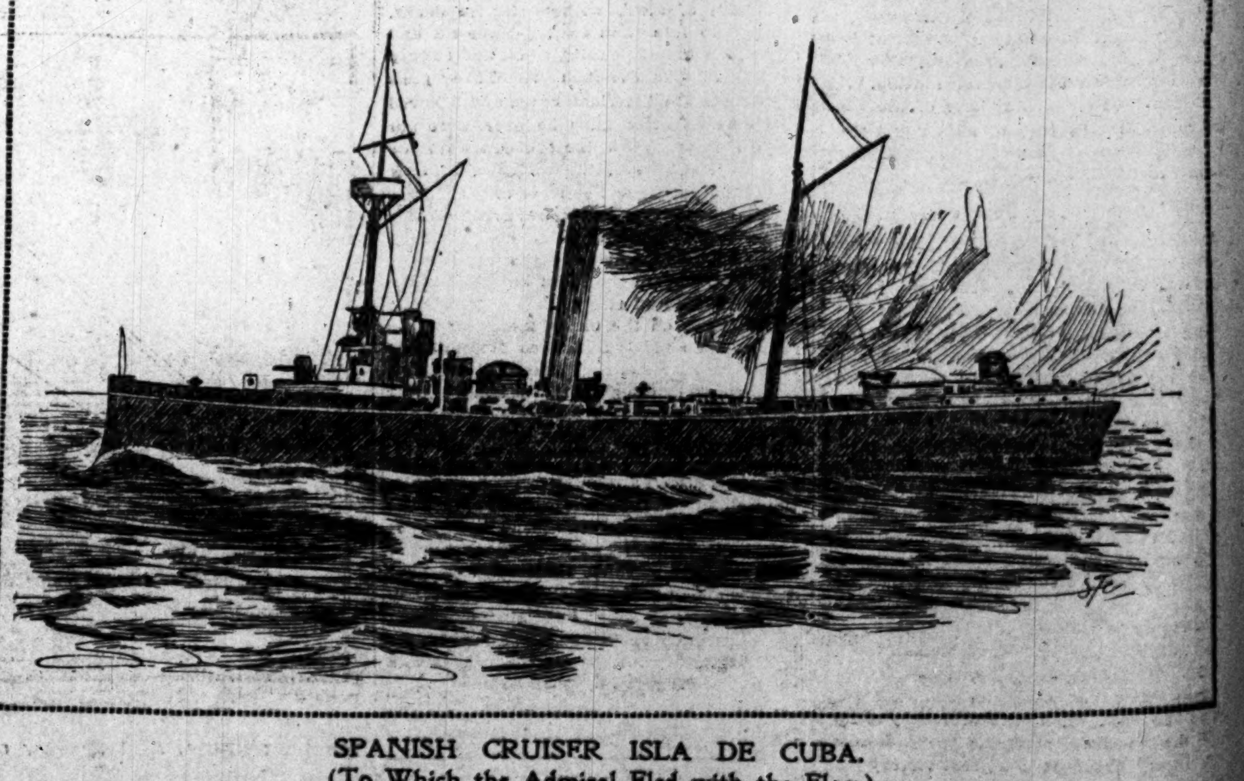

SPANISH CRUISER ISLA DE CUBA.
(To Which the Admiral Fled with the Flag.)

OFFICIAL NOTE ON THE FIGHT.

Text of Governor's Message Sent to Madrid on the Battle Off Cavite.

NEWS IS BROKEN GENTLY

Commodore Dewey Forces His Way Past the Batteries and Gains a Good Position.

HEAVY LOSSES SUSTAINED.

Fatalities Are Numerous on the Enemy's Side and the Damage to War Vessels Severe.

SHIPS BURNED AND BLOWN UP.

Madrid, May 1.—The following is the text of the first official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Minister of War, Lieutenant General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss.

"The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed."

A midnight dispatch from the Governor General says:

"Admiral Montejo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy.

"The spirit of the army, navy, and volunteers is excellent."

El Heraldo de Madrid says that Admiral Montejo changed his flagship during the engagement or between the two encounters in order to better direct the maneuvers. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Christina.

The second engagement, according to El Heraldo, was apparently begun by the Americans after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish cruiser Isla de Mindanao and the Ulloa suffered heavily.

The Cabinet Ministers speak of the serious but honorable losses.

STATISTICS OF THE FLEETS.

Americans Superior in Total Tonnage, While Spaniards Had More Guns but of Smaller Caliber.

Nine vessels in all comprise the American fleet—six warships proper, the revenue cutter or dispatch boat McCulloch, and two colliers. The warships and dispatch boat foot up 20,642 in tonnage, as against 17,602 in the Spanish fleet available for defending the Philippines. Our ships all have steel hulls and armor protected decks, while in the Spanish fleet there is not one with armored decks, and only six have steel hulls, the rest being of iron or wood. Taking it that the whole Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters is at the Philippines, there is a total of 148 guns to 118 in our fleet. But of the 148 the largest are the twelve 6.2-inch Hontorias on the Reina Mercedes and Reina Christina, while the American fleet has ten 8-inch and twelve 6-inch breech-loading rifles. The greater total of the Spanish guns is made up of small guns of no use at long range. The strength of the American ships lies in their steel protection, armored decks, and superior caliber of guns. The Spanish fleet is great in point of numbers only. The American squadron, with details of armament, etc., is as follows:

FIRST-CLASS CRUISER OLYMPIA, flagship—Captain C. N. Gridley. Tonnage, 5,870; speed, 21.6 knots; officers and men, 429; armament, four 8-inch breech-loading rifles, ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, fourteen 6-pounders, six 1-pounders, four Gatlings; steel hull and armored deck.

PROTECTED CRUISER BALTIMORE—Captain N. M. Dyer. Tonnage, 4,413; speed, 20.09 knots; officers and men, 386; armament, four 8-inch breech-loading rifles, six 6-inch ditto, four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two 1-pounders, four Hotchkiss cannons, two Gatlings; steel hull and armored deck.

PROTECTED CRUISER BOSTON—Captain Frank Wildes. Tonnage, 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; officers and men, 274; armament, six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, two 8-inch ditto, two 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two 1-pounders, two Hotchkiss cannons, two Gatlings.

PROTECTED CRUISER RALEIGH—Captain J. B. Coghlan. Tonnage, 3,213; speed, 19 knots; officers and men, 312; armament, ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, one 6-inch ditto, eight 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, two Gatlings; steel hull and armored deck.

GUNBOAT CONCORD—Commander Asa Walker. Tonnage, 1,710; speed, 16.8 knots; officers and men, 193; armament, six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, two 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two Hotchkiss cannons, two Gatlings; steel hull and armored deck.

GUNBOAT PETREL—Commander E. P. Wood. Tonnage, 892; speed, 11.7 knots; officers and men, 132; armament, four 6-inch breech-loading rifles, one 1-pounder, two Hotchkiss cannons, two Gatlings; steel hull and armored deck.

DISPATCH BOAT McCULLOCH — Lightly armed, and colliers Nanshan and Zafiro.

The Spanish fleet is as follows:

CRUISER REINA MERCEDES—Tonnage, 3,090; speed, 16.5 knots; officers and men, 375; armament, six 6.2-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch, three 2.2-

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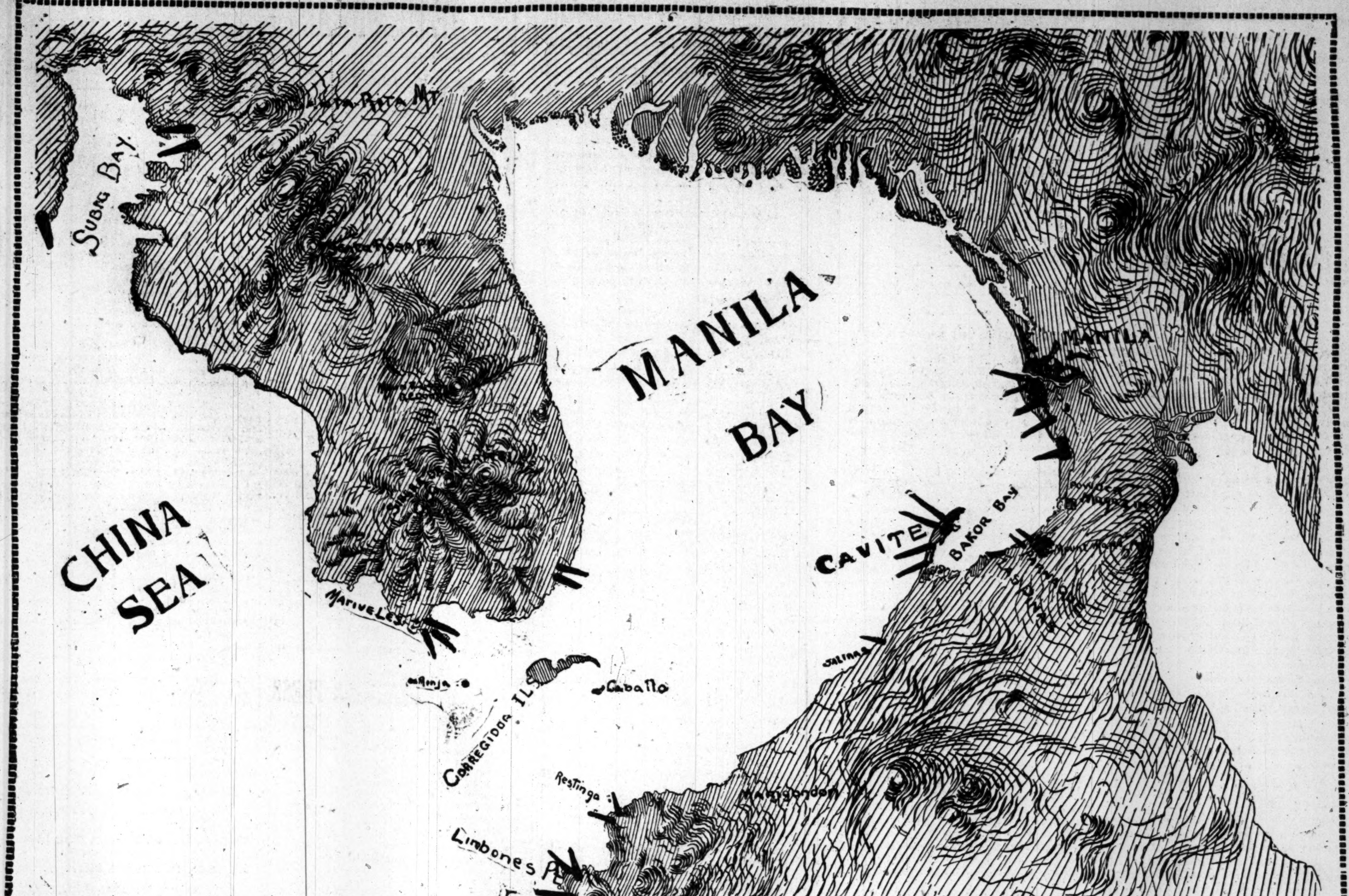


BAY OF MANILA, WHERE THE GREAT BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

WASHINGTON A FLAME OF JOY

(Continued from first page.)

built of iron, and not effective, in all probability against even the Petrel or Concord.

Believe Every Ship Gone.

According to the Navy department reading of the press dispatches there is now no Spanish navy at Manila Bay, and the belief is general that every ship has gone to the bottom or been burned to the water's edge. The landing of the American fleet on the east side of the bay is taken to mean that not only were the Spanish warships destroyed but the batteries completely silenced, for otherwise the guns from Cavite ought to command the bay entirely up to Corregidor Island.

It is therefore believed that by this time, considering the difference in time, Commodore Dewey is in full possession of Manila. He has 2,000 soldiers and marines at his disposal, but might put in Sunday and Monday in repairing damages and attending to the wounded. It is believed that while the ships of the American squadron probably are safe enough, there must have been many casualties, as the Spanish fleet and batteries were engaged at short range and in a land-locked bay.

Now that the victory is won, the administration makes no secret of the intention to establish a base of supplies at Manila. The harbor is a magnificent one and could be easily defended by the ships now there against a much greater force. Commodore Dewey with four cruisers and two gunboats inside of Manila Bay is a naval factor which even Germany would be forced to recognize.

In all probability the war in the Philippines is over. Dewey has no orders to raise the American flag, but to establish a base of supplies, fortify it if necessary or possible, and thus control the destinies of the islands until the war is over. He will not be expected to recognize the independence of the insurgent government, and the seizure of the Island of Luzon and through that of the whole Philippine group does not mean the termination of Spanish sovereignty.

Spain may pay a war indemnity through Austrian influence and hold on to the islands, but the chances are that their next master will be Japanese or British, with the chances favoring the latter.

Stiffen Plans in Cuba.

The rapid and complete victory in the Philippines has had the effect of stiffening up the plans of campaign for Cuba. Last night and today the plans for an immediate landing in force near Havana were practically suspended, but since the Philippine victory there is a belief that vigorous tactics will once more come to the front and that the news from the Orient will soon be supplemented by dispatches showing the complete reduction of the Havana fortifications. The transports may sail on Wednesday or later in spite of the fear of yellow fever and smallpox.

It is now said by officials that if the capture of Manila is followed by the total destruction of the forts at the Cuban capital the war will come to an end with a bang. It is believed that the European powers would then step in and force Spain to stop fighting, on the ground that, as she had made no real defense either in the East or West Indies and had lost all her colonies, there would be nothing to do but to bow to the evident superior strength of the American forces.

It is the belief here tonight that the serious loss to the Spanish navy at Manila will at once provoke riots at Madrid. Such riots were expected to follow the fall of Havana, but the crisis has evidently come at once. The Spanish are mercurial people, and they are likely to become inflamed over the affair in the Philippines. Their leaders have always told them that the Yankees could not fight on the water, and now that half a dozen American warships have become masters of Manila Bay after an hour's fight, and after as many Spanish ships are actually destroyed, the Madrid populace will be likely to rise against the Queen Regent and the Sagasta government. This will be the signal for European intervention, for Austria and France are both deeply interested in the preservation of the present monarchy.

The fight in the Philippines has confirmed the belief that the Spanish fleet which left the Cape Verde Islands is bound for the Canaries in spite of the fact that the four cruisers sailed a full day to the westward. The location of the Cape Verdes is such in relation to the Canaries that the fleet could sail a day's journey to the west and not be much farther from the Canaries than when it started. The four cruisers and three torpedo destroyers which left the Cape Verdes Friday are undeniably modern fighting ships, not at all in the same class as those sunk and burned at Manila. On the other hand, Dewey's fleet was made up of third and fourth class ships exclusively, while Sampson and Schley have the flower of the American navy, including the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, and the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, all of them superior in tonnage to the Vizcaya, Maria Theresa, Christobal Colon, and the Oquendo. The six American ships mentioned throw a weight of about 26,000 pounds, as against 10,000 pounds for the four Spaniards, so the disproportion between the Spanish and American ships would be as great in the Atlantic as at the Philippines, eliminating entirely the crowds of unarmored cruisers, gunboats, and commerce destroyers now gathered in our Atlantic fleet.

Spaniards Will Not Fight.

Navy officers say that the fight at Manila has demonstrated that the Spaniards will not fight until, like their own bulls in the arena, they are badgered into it and forced into a corner. Careful study of the Madrid dispatches seem to indicate that Admiral Montejo ran for the harbor on the approach of the American fleet, and only did his fighting under the guns of the Cavite batteries, which seem to have been much the most formidable opponents our fleet met with.

Sunday, May 1, was moving day for the Spaniards at Manila, and it will also be a holiday in the Dewey family. The Commodore was elevated to his present rank Feb. 28, 1896. He went into the fight today as an Acting Rear Admiral, but his promotion to the full grade will undoubtedly follow his successful and glorious battle. He and Sampson were running a race for the vacancy and Dewey has won the prize, which was proper enough, for he was well Sampson's senior.

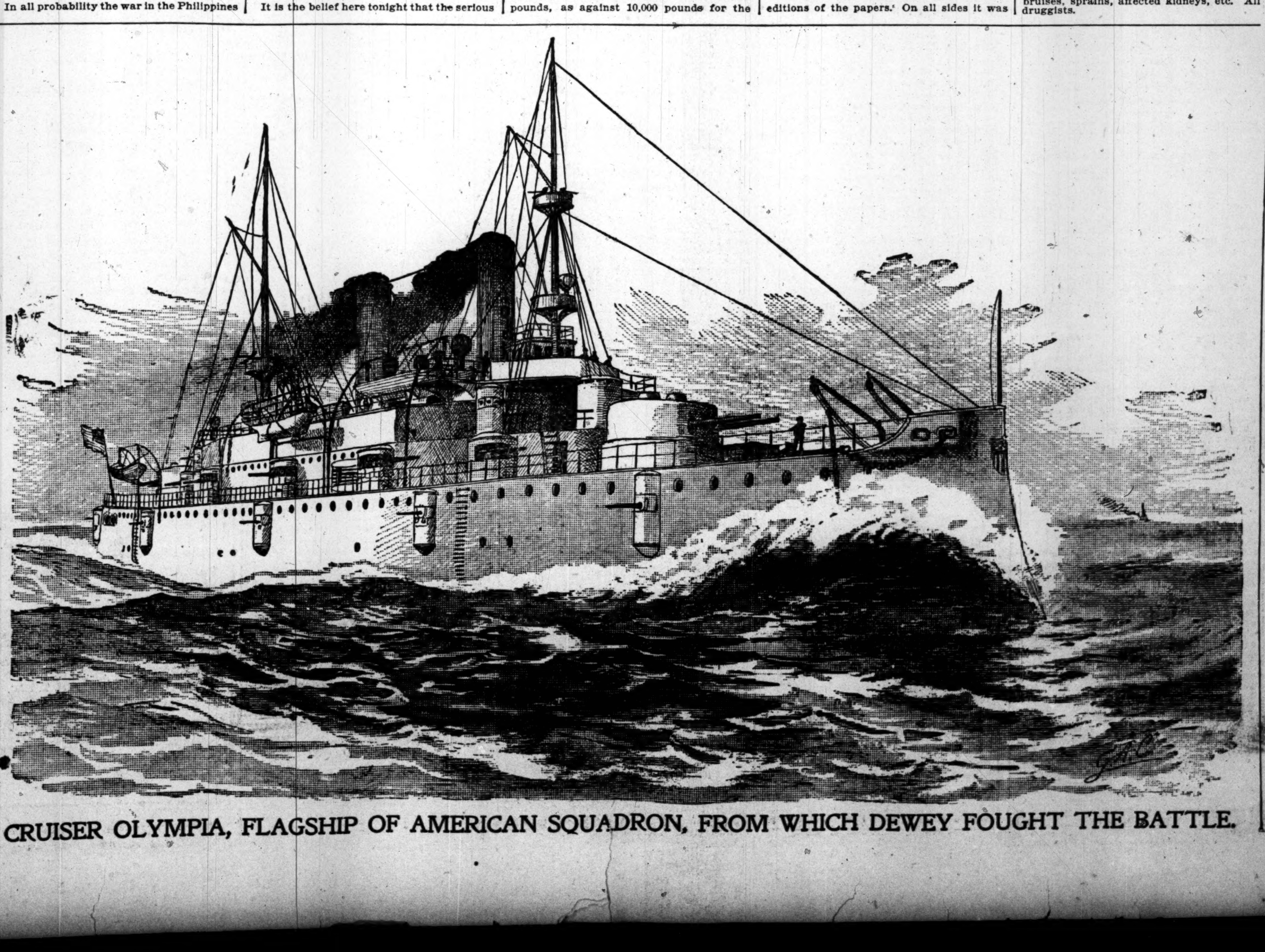
Washington has seen tonight a revival of the old war time crowds around the bulletin boards, and the martial enthusiasm has known no bounds. Men got drunk who never drank before, and until midnight there were richly dressed ladies elbowing their way through the crowd on the avenue, while out in the fashionable quarters well-known officials and society men came to their doors in bathrobes and pajamas to get the extra editions of the papers. On all sides it was taken for granted that the Madrid dispatches certainly gave the best possible Spanish view of the fight, and that the full details will add to the completeness of the American victory. There was nothing but rejoicing because the reports from Spanish sources naturally know nothing about serious American casualties.

Sad News May Come.

In most battle news the joy of triumph is mixed with the grief over the lost, but tonight few stopped to think that direct news from the American fleet may bring pitiful lists of brave sailors who died under the flag and were buried on foreign soil. The President's face was grave tonight when he talked of the battle, for, while all around him were beaming with delight, and while he, too, was happy, he was enough of a soldier to know that the reports from his fleet would almost certainly be freighted with sad news for many American families of dead, dying, and wounded. Commodore Dewey had under him on the Baltimore 36 officers and 350 men; Boston, 19 officers, 259 men; Olympia, 34 officers, 416 men; Raleigh, 20 officers, 293 men; Concord, 13 officers, 181 men; Petrel, 10 officers, 112 men; cutter McCulloch, 7 officers, 40 men; besides marines, civilians, and extra helpers.

There is material here for an abundance of casualties, and the death list of the Maine may be equaled by that in Manila Bay. The belief is, however, that the casualties on the fleet have been but light, and that the Spaniards were almost the only sufferers by the Sunday cannonade of the first real battle of the war.

Certainly, Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol is the best remedy for sore throat, coughs, colds, influenza, lung troubles, diarrhœa, wounds, bruises, sprains, affected kidneys, etc. All druggists.



CRUISER OLYMPIA, FLAGSHIP OF AMERICAN SQUADRON, FROM WHICH DEWEY FOUGHT THE BATTLE.

SAY THEY DIE AS HEROES.

Spain Pays a Tribute to the Bravery of Her Dead Sailors.

BATTLE NOT YET ENDED.

London Expects Commodore Dewey to Return to the Attack and Sack the City.

MINES WILL NOT DETER HIM

It Is Expected the Harbor Will Be Countermined and More Ships Sunk.

TRUTH HIDES IN MADRID REPORT.

London, May 2.—A special dispatch from Madrid this morning says the Spaniards fought splendidly, the sailors refusing to leave their burning and sinking ships.

Captain Cadarzo of the Reina Christina went down with the vessel.

Another dispatch from Madrid says the Minister of Marine claims a victory for Spain because the Americans were forced to retire behind the merchantmen.

While it is now not quite certain that the Spanish government has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to refit.

Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco, as the entrance to Manila bay is heavily mined with torpedoes.

Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid the United States cruisers Olympia, Raleigh, and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor.

No dispatches give details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side.

It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay. It should be the west side.

Probabilities point in the direction of the second engagement having occurred through the Spaniards trying to prevent the landing of the American wounded.

Reliable details cannot be had until Commodore Dewey's squadron is able to communicate with Hongkong. There is, however, a suspicious frankness about the Spanish dispatches that savors of a desire to break unpleasant news to the Spaniards. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Commodore Dewey may be able to renew the attack.

SKETCH OF COMMODORE DEWEY

Victorious Commander Began His Service During the Civil War and Has Made a Fine Record.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Commodore George Dewey is a veteran of the navy, having participated in the civil war. He received his first experience aboard the old steam sloop Mississippi under Admiral Farragut. He is now 61 years old, a native of Vermont, being appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in September, 1857. When he was graduated four years later he was sent aboard the steam frigate Wabash and went on a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Dewey received his commission as a Lieutenant April 19, 1861, eight days before Fort Sumter had been fired upon by the rebels, and he was immediately assigned to duty on the Mississippi, which joined the West Gulf squadron. When Farragut's fleet forced an entrance to the Mississippi Lieutenant Dewey was in the thickest of the fray upon the old steam sloop.

In March, 1863, when the fleet tried to pass by the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, occurred the hottest fight the Mississippi ever engaged in. Some of the ships managed to pass up to the narrow part of the channel, where they were fired upon by shore batteries, being forced to retreat. But the Mississippi did not attempt to get up into the channel. It was a foggy day, made more obscure by the smoke of the battle, amid which the sloop lost its bearings and ran ashore. Before its officers were aware of it it stuck directly under the guns of a battery which was one of the strongest of the fortifications. It was only a brief breathing spell before 250 shots struck and riddled it from end to end. But the obscurity made it possible for its crew to take to their boats after setting it on fire.

He got his first command in 1870, when he performed special service with the Narragansett. He made surveys of the Pacific coast until 1876, when he became a lighthouse inspector, afterwards being the secretary of the lighthouse board.

He commanded the Juniata on the Atlantic station during 1882-'83, in September, 1884, being made a Captain and placed in charge of the Dolphin, one of the four vessels which formed the original "White Squadron." He was placed in command of the Pensacola of the European squadron in the following year, remaining as its commander until 1888, when he became the chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, with the rank of Commodore.

He remained in this position until 1893, when he became a member of the lighthouse board. He received his commission as Commodore Feb. 28, 1896, being about the same time made President of the board of inspection and survey, which position he occupied until January of this year, when he was placed in command of the Asiatic squadron.

Size of the Human Heart.

The human heart is six inches in length, four inches in diameter, and beats on an average seventy times a minute.

VICTORY MAY END THE WAR.

Naval Experts Believe Spain Has Had All the Fighting She Cares For.

ONE BATTLE IS ENOUGH.

Another Engagement Would Only Result in More Disaster for the Dons.

DEWEY'S FLEET IS SUPREME.

American Success at Manila Likely to Open the Eyes of European Powers.

WAITING FOR NEWS OF LOSSES.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., May 1.—At the Army and Navy club a large company gathered and read and commented upon the story of the engagements as it was presented in the bulletins of the Associated Press. At the club, down-town, at their homes, and wherever seen, the officers were free in giving vent to the pleasure they felt at the news, and declaring the confidence which they had entertained throughout that the American ships, their officers, and men would demonstrate their superiority over the Spanish fleet in the Philippine waters. The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students of the news.

Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but was commented upon as indicating clearly that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

In this connection is was pointed out as little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was explicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

Probably End the War.

An opinion freely expressed tonight by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possessions and indications were strongly towards the slipping of the Philippines from her control.

It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands in Cuba could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with a situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting. The superiority of our fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific, and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered, the policy of more fighting upon the part of Spain promises nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers think this view must prevail with the Spanish government and believe an end of the war, upon the basis of Cuban independence, is to follow soon, and that, too, without further notable opportunity for the American navy to prove its power and distinguish itself.

Judge McComas, Senator-elect from Maryland, after expressing his joy over the result of the conflict, struck a keynote of the expected result of the cannonading at Manila today when he said that it was likely to have a tremendous effect not only in Spain but throughout Europe. He expressed the belief that it would turn the tide of European sentiment towards the United States.

Means Trouble for Sagasta.

The idea advanced by Judge McComas was expressed by others tonight. It is regarded by some as likely that the decisive victory gained by Commodore Dewey's squadron may open the eyes of Spain to the seriousness of the conflict upon which she has entered. In official circles it is regarded as almost certain that trouble of a most critical kind will confront the Sagasta government within Spain's own borders. It is pointed out that the Spanish people have been led to believe that their navy was invincible and the bitter disappointment that will ensue over the result of the first engagement of the war is likely to precipitate internal dissension if not a revolution.

Another result of Commodore Dewey's victory, it is thought, may be action on the part of the powers of Europe to induce Spain to abandon what is regarded as a hopeless contest for her. Representations may be made to Spain that she would better relinquish her hold upon Cuba than to risk losing all of her West Indian possessions and the Philippines as well. It is believed to be not unlikely that the representations will indicate that since Spanish honor has been satisfied by a conflict Spain can now yield to the inevitable and accept the good offices of the powers to bring about an adjustment.

No news of a definite character is given concerning the loss sustained by Admiral Dewey's squadron, and it is scarcely likely, in the opinion of experts of the navy, that authentic information will be received until Admiral Dewey has opportunity to communicate officially with the department.

It is regarded as probable that immediately after the engagements of today Admiral Dewey sent the revenue cutter McCulloch back to Hongkong with dispatches and that the first information from him will come from that point.

The distance from Manila to Hongkong is a trifle over 600 miles, and it will take the McCulloch about two days to make the trip.

CROWDS GET THE NEWS.

TRIBUNE'S BULLETINS ANNOUNCING THE VICTORY READ BY THRONGS.

Report That Commodore Dewey Has Won a Great Victory Spreads Rapidly Throughout the City—Telephone Calls from Remote Portions of the Town Show the Widespread Interest Taken—Public in an Expectant Mood All Day.

News of the American victory off Manila spread with great rapidity through Chicago yesterday, and before it slept a large proportion of the population of the city had learned of the first signal achievement of the naval forces of the United States in the war with Spain.

The news caused great excitement, and demonstrations of enthusiastic patriotism were made by the crowds in the streets, at theaters, in public conveyances, and wherever the people were gathered in large numbers.

The crowds that gathered about the bulletin boards in front of The Tribune Building and that kept the telephones in the offices of THE TRIBUNE busy all day indicated that the public was in an expectant mood and anticipated that the day would be fruitful of some important moves in the war. In the evening this spirit was most marked, and from the time the earliest bulletin was received indicating an American victory until the early hours of this morning the sidewalks in front of the building were crowded with people craning their necks to read the news posted from time to time in the windows as it was received by wire.

People in passing street cars caught the story from the crowds in the streets and cheered in answer to cheers.

Great enthusiasm was shown when the first Madrid dispatch was received, and, though later advices showed this message could not be amplified from other sources, the crowds seemed to feel that the defeat must have been overwhelming for Spain.

Crowds Cheer at the News.

The final official dispatches from Madrid, giving in definite terms the reports made by the Spanish of their own losses, were the occasion for a demonstration of patriotic joy. Shouts and cheers rang out loud and long and attracted the attention of hundreds coming from theaters and places of amusement. The street became packed with eager people, who discussed with each other the news of the first signal victory for the American navy, and cheered for Admiral Dewey and the sailors under his command.

There was much comment upon the fact that the news came from sources that made it seem probable the victory of American sailors was even greater than expressly stated. The admission made by the Spanish Minister of War that Spain had sustained "serious but honorable losses" was given great weight, even by the few in the crowd who were inclined to accept the dispatches with a grain of salt, pending further verification of the news they conveyed.

Though there were no evening papers to take the news to the people in their homes, intelligence of the victory in Manila harbor spread through the city as if by magic.

Telephones Are Kept Busy.

Soon after the receipt of the first bulletin the telephones in the offices of THE TRIBUNE were set ringing, and they were kept busy until the early morning hours by people in all parts of the city and in suburbs who inquired for the latest news. In nearly every case they said they had already heard a report of an American victory which they wished to verify. These calls came from railroad offices, hotels, clubs, and places of business open on Sunday, as well as from residences.

Excitement at all the theaters last evening was intense. War bulletins were read from the stages, and when those referring to the success of the American fleet at Manila were received the people left their seats, making demonstrations that interfered with the performances.

Demonstrations in Theaters.

The same demonstrations were made at the continuous show houses, the people taking more interest in the news than in the programs. Between the acts men and women gathered in groups in the foyers and discussed the news in an excited and interested manner.

At the Columbia May Irwin personally read the bulletin telling of the crushing defeat of the Spanish. The actress swung her arms, gave a little cry of joy, and the audience responded with a patriotic roar of applause, punctuated with cheers.

TROOPS GO TO CUBA TUESDAY.

Officer of High Rank Says the Invading Forces Will Embark Tomorrow Night.

Tampa, Fla., May 1.—[Special.]—General Shafter is here, and the report is that Major General Miles will arrive in Tampa tomorrow or next day.

The most warlike report, however, is that the 5,000 men here in camp are to start for Cuba on Tuesday night. One transport vessel is now waiting at the pier at Port Tampa, and two other large ships coming from New York are expected today.

All necessary arrangements have been completed, and those best informed about the camp are now positive in their assertions that before this time next week they will all be in Matanzas or some other Cuban city.

Only yesterday there was scarcely an officer could be convinced that any immediate move upon Cuba was even contemplated.

An officer of high rank says that arrangements have been perfected for the embarkation of 5,000 troops, meaning those at Camp Tampa, for Matanzas on Tuesday night.

All of the artillery, eight batteries in all, and all of cavalry are to be part of this outfit. Immediately following this expedition will come the regular troops from Chickamauga, New Orleans, and Mobile. It was said that General Nunez was to land 1,500 Cuban insurgents at Matanzas along with the regular troops.

Several train loads of infantry have just come into camp, among them being the First Regiment, recently stationed at Angel Island, San Francisco.

Tomorrow, Monday, is pay day for all the soldiers here and at Tampa. It is said that the allowance of each regiment, officers and all, will aggregate $11,000, so that the entire amount to be paid the troops will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Court martial is one of the side issues appointed for tomorrow, two of the privates being ordered up for trial, one from the Fifth Infantry for an insult offered to Acting Brigadier General Cochran, and the other for unsoldierlike conduct.

The meager telegraphic reports concerning Commodore Dewey's engagement with the Spanish fleet and the bombardment of Manila created intense excitement here. Crowds are still gathering at the bulletin boards, and the officers and men at the camp are talking of nothing else.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

TO DEFEND HAVANA.

Blanco Rushing Work on the City's Defenses.

EXPECTS A LAND ATTACK.

Ten Thousand Soldiers Throwing Up Intrenchments.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY LANGDON SMITH.]

Havana, April 26, via dispatch boat from Rio Camario.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Ten thousand Spanish soldiers are in the ditches around Havana and Matanzas preparing for a desperate defense. Bare to the waist and sweating like bullocks under the yoke, they are digging a series of ditches about the city beside which the passage of Weyler's trocha would be mere child's play.

These earthworks encompass Havana in the segment of a great circle from a point near Correra, back of the cemetery where repose the bodies of some of the dead heroes of the Maine, half a mile beyond the head of the harbor, and around the heights of Regla down to the shore, some five miles east of Morro Castle.

Banks of earth are thrown up, and on the inner side of the resulting ditches are placed sharp stakes, and along the top of the entire works are lines of barbed wire fence.

Day and night the regular soldiers have been kept at work in rain and shine, in sunlight and shadow. Scores of them have dropped dead in the terrific heat. These have been carted away and buried alongside the ditches they have died in. Others lie down, doglike and sick, under the torrid shadows of the palms and under the mule carts which are used to carry their implements.

Three times has General Blanco and his staff driven around the line of fortifications from Regla to Punta Brava, and three times has he ridden back to Havana and sent out fresh detachments of shovelers to sweat and die. He is worried. He evidently believes that he cannot finish his preparations for defense in time for the rumored onslaught of the American army next week. No additional defensive preparations have been made in Morro Castle, the Cabanas, or the Punta.

To venture into Havana now requires for an American much caution and a thorough knowledge of the city.

The streets are deserted save for the negroes, and stores are closed. The city is in a state of sepulchral apprehension.

The quick clang of a church bell is startling. The street vendors do not exist. The barred lattices from which the Cuban beauties used to gaze and flirt with passersby are closed. The occupants of the houses have fled. Santa Clara is full of them; so is Batabano and Cienfuegos.

BLOW UP WRECK OF THE MAINE

Spanish Authorities at Havana Said to Have Destroyed the Hull of the Sunken Warship.

New York, May 1.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says:

The State department learned today through its secret agents that the wreck of the battleship Maine, lying in Havana harbor, had been destroyed by the Spanish authorities. It is supposed by officials of the administration that this action on the part of the Spanish authorities had been taken to prevent raising of the wreck after the capture of Havana. This information has intensified the desire to "avenge the Maine."

A Cabinet member is authority for the following statement to the Journal today:

"We shall make it part of our first business, as soon as we take possession of Havana, to find out who were the perpetrators of that bloody crime of the night of Feb. 15. When we put our hands on those who were responsible for blowing up the Maine we will punish them as they deserve by stringing them up.

"If we find that they have escaped from the island and have gone back to Spain we will follow them there and tell Spain that the war shall not stop until they have been delivered up to us for punishment. Those men will not escape. They have yet to suffer for their infamous and cowardly murder of sleeping sailors and if they are yet alive they will hang for it."

FEW REFUGEES FROM HAVANA.

Italian Cruiser Reaches Kingston with Forty-six Passengers—British Battleship Arrives.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The Italian second-class cruiser Giovanni Bausan, 3,100 tons, from Havana, with forty-six passengers for Kingston, has just arrived and has been placed in quarantine. The cruiser wants coal. The local quarantine board is awaiting further particulars at the quarantine ground before granting a pratique.

The British flagship Renown, first-class battleship, arrived at Port Royal off Kingston this morning. Five British vessels are now in Jamaica waters.

TAKES A PRIZE AT CIENFUEGOS.

General Blanco Admits the Capture of a Steamer with Spanish Officers on Board.

Madrid, May 1.—The government has received a cablegram from General Blanco saying that the American warships blockading Cienfuegos have captured a Spanish merchant steamer. A Colonel, a surgeon, six officers, and three non-commissioned officers, who were on board the steamer, were detained as prisoners of war, but the civilian passengers were liberated.

An official dispatch from Havana says:

"An American ship has bombarded a battery at the entrance of Cienfuegos, but it was driven off by three of our gunboats which put out of the harbor in a westerly direction. It sustained some slight damage. Other men-of-war have threatened the Mariel coast. Troops have gone to its defense."

London, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Americans were pillaging the steamer Argonaut, seized off Cienfuegos, and carrying a quantity of arms and ammunition, when three Spanish gunboats went out and compelled them to withdraw."

OREGON NOW ON ITS WAY NORTH

Battleship Is Accompanied by the Dynamite Cruiser Nictheroy, Recently Purchased from Brazil.

Montevideo, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., May 1.—It is announced here today in a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that the United States gunboat Marietta, as well as the United States battleship Oregon, arrived at that port yesterday. It is added that they will resume their voyage north today, accompanied by the United States dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, recently purchased from Brazil by the government of the United States.

BATTLE OF MANILA.

(Continued from second page.)

According to the insurgent leaders, the forces of the Philippine insurgents propose when the right moment arrives to make a feint upon the City of Manila, to mask a strong and determined attack upon the seaward forts. This plan, however, may be upset by the Spanish authorities, who are well aware of the intentions of the insurgents to coöperate with the United States fleet.

There is real danger from internal causes at Manila, where a massacre of the foreign population is apprehended. The British Consul, E. H. Rawson Walker, has cabled here for the dispatch to Manila immediately of the British first-class cruiser Edgar to protect British interests there.

An idea of the tactics adopted by the Spanish authorities to keep up the courage of the fighting forces of Spain can be gathered from the fact that they issued a placard stating that a Spanish cruiser, on Monday last, engaged and sank two American warships.

It is asserted that the Spanish cruiser Castilla, of 3,342 tons displacement and 4,400 indicated horse-power, recently grounded near the entrance of Manila Bay, and was afterwards scuttled in shallow water.

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES.

Crime Rampant in the Philippine Provinces While Starvation Threatens in the Capital.

Shanghai, May 1.—Famine prices for food prevail at Manila. People are burying their valuables to prevent their seizure by the insurgents or Americans. The Manila correspondent of the Shanghai Gazette asserts it is considered certain that the insurgents will sack the city, not discriminating between Spaniards and other foreigners.

The conditions prevailing have been made worse by the flocking into Manila of the Spaniards from the provinces. It is added that the natives are already looting and killing in the provinces, Spanish women and children being included in the victims. It is further asserted that the priests are the special objects of the natives' vengeance, about a dozen priests having been killed during the last week.

The natives are gathering on the Bulacan coast, expecting the arrival of the insurgent leaders, Aguinalbo and Alejandero, who are expected with American arms and supplies. When these are distributed, it seems, Manila will be attacked on the land side.

FEW RECRUITS ON SUNDAY.

Officers at the Various Stations Pass a Quiet Day—Parade of Volunteers Opposed.

Sabbath quiet prevailed about the various recruiting quarters of the volunteer regiments yesterday. Some of them were closed, and in those that were open recruiting officers seldom had to take their feet from their desks to attend to applicants eager to enlist.

A second detachment of men who have enlisted for the United States navy will leave the city this afternoon from the armory of the naval reserves, 20 Michigan avenue, for the coast. They are for the most part ship carpenters and engineers.

Officers as well as subordinate members of the naval reserve are beginning to grumble openly at the failure to call them into service, and many of them say they would be willing to enlist as common sailors. They still go through their drill conscientiously, and hope that every day will bring orders to march to the front.

The possibilities of having a combined volunteer parade seem more and more distant. Colonel La Grange said yesterday he would not participate in such an affair, and the Blue and Gray Legion as well as Colonel Koch's regiment seems to have come to the same conclusion. The reason alleged is that it would be a hardship to require the men of the regiments, many of whom are employed during the day, to leave their work for such a purpose, and there is some fear the regiments are not in proper shape to make a good impression. The men who favor a parade intimate that the Colonels who are holding back do not have full regiments, as they have been claiming, and do not want to expose their weakness.

The officers of the Blue and Gray Legion deny that the defection of Major J. W. Cooper and Captain E. P. Morgan has hurt their regiment. These two officers, it is said, withdrew because they could not commit the regiment to a plan of going to Cuba with or without government consent, and it is now said Major Cooper is forming a body of troops on his own account to accomplish what he could not get the legion to do. With Colonel Frazier and their newly presented colors at their head, many members of the Blue and Gray Legion marched to the First Methodist Church last night, where they were addressed by the pastor, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, and the Rev. Malcolm McNeil, the chaplain of the legion. The pulpit was decorated with the national colors.

The Twelfth Ward Tammany society at a meeting in the People's Institute yesterday appointed a Captain in each primary district in the ward to organize a company for the volunteer service. It is the purpose to raise a regiment to be commanded by Francis T. Colby, formerly Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, I. N. G. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Colby, Eugene Smith, E. F. Kennedy, and Alonzo Ramsdell. The society's total enrollment of soldiers is now 400.

At a meeting of the County Democracy yesterday Captain James H. Farrell put a stop to activity in arrangements.

The annual picnic of the County Democracy, which had been set for July 9, has been indefinitely postponed. In the face of war and not knowing what may occur within the next two months, Captain J. H. Farrell said it did not become the club to be getting ready for merrymaking.

"If there comes another call," he continued, "this organization must keep its promise to the Governor to turn out 1,000 fighting men."

Colonel Koch has filled up his regiment of twelve companies and stopped recruiting. Enlistment headquarters at 91 Clark street have been closed and the muster rolls forwarded to Springfield. Regimental headquarters have been opened at 123 Grand Pacific Hotel.

Colonel F. C. Lovejoy yesterday organized Company M, the last company necessary to fill the Knights of Pythias regiment. The company is composed entirely of Twenty-eighth Ward men. C. E. Gurley is Captain, H. H. King First Lieutenant, and Charles Johnson Second Lieutenant.

NEW ORLEANS IS PUT TO SEA.

Newly Named Cruiser Is Saluted and Cheered as It Leaves the Navy Yard Dock.

New York, May 1.—[Special.]—The cruiser New Orleans, in command of Captain Folger, cast off the moorings which held it to the navy yard dock at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and with the assistance of the tugs Nina and Narkeeta, the new cruiser was soon hauled into midstream. As it steamed down the river toward the Upper Bay the New Orleans was greeted with a continuous chorus of steam whistles from tugs, ferry boats, and excursion steamers.

The crew gathered on the main deck forward and waved hats and handkerchiefs to those who hailed and cheered them. There was a big throng of sightseers on the Brooklyn Bridge and a mighty cheer was given as the vessel glided gracefully underneath the big iron span.

The New Orleans put out to sea without stopping and was off Sandy Hook at 1:30 o'clock.

GET THE MEN READY

Assembling of the Invading Army Goes On.

BEST MEN TO BE PICKED.

Time of Landing Depends on Spanish Fleet.

ROOSEVELT TO JOIN GOMEZ.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Temporary postponement of the preliminary expedition to Cuba will not interfere with the preparations for that initial movement. General W. R. Shafter of the army, who is to have charge of the party and who will supervise the issue of supplies to suffering Cubans and the distribution of munitions of war to the insurgent army, will proceed with his work of collecting material and organizing a force. He has placed himself in communication with General J. R. Brooke, who is in command of the cavalry and artillery mobilized at Chickamauga, and the latter officer will select the men who are to make up the contingent of 1,000 of cavalry and light artillery in the Shafter command.

General J. F. Wade, in command of the infantry at Tampa, will select the detachments of infantrymen, 4,000 in number, for service with the party. It is probable that entire companies of infantry, under the regular officers, will be assigned to this duty. Should it be definitely determined during the next day or two that the expedition will delay its departure the cavalry and light artillery at Chickamauga will remain at their present camp until such time as it is convenient for them to move toward Tampa, which will be the point of departure. Everything is understood to depend upon the Spanish fleet, which has left the Cape Verde Islands.

Keeping an Eye on the Fleet.

Within the next few days it will be known whether those ships have turned northward despite their southerly course from Cape Vincent. It is suspected in both the War and Navy departments that the fleet is really proceeding toward the Canary Islands. If this is a fact—and the opportunity for deception cannot last more than a few days—the army expedition in Cuba will be carried out as originally planned, probably despite the unfortunate and meddlesome disclosures of the exact date of departure and the exact port of departure and contemplated base of supplies. Whether the 5,000 regulars leave for Cuba within the next week or not, it is likely the volunteer cavalry regiment under Dr. Leonard Wood of the army medical corps and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will join the insurgent force in Cuba. It is the intention of the leaders of this intrepid command to form a part of the Gomez forces without regard to the movements of the regulars or the remainder of the volunteer army. This project may have the support of the military authorities, the indorsement of Secretary Alger, and the approval of the President. A transport will carry the regiment to a Cuban port as soon as it shall have been organized, and it is expected this will be effected within a few weeks. The departure of the regiment will probably be by June 1. The command will be the first of the American military force in all probability to see actual service in Cuba, and the opportunities for valor and adventure are unsurpassed. Dr. Wood leaves Washington tomorrow night for the West to complete the details of organization. Three army officers have been detailed to secure recruits, and the organization of the regiment will be facilitated by the fact that only trained horsemen and expert marksmen will be accepted.

Cowboys Only in Name.

The regiment will not be composed of a rough class, such as it is feared will be the impression at home, but, as Colonel Wood remarked today, "I do not know that we should care so much what our friends think we are now so long as we gain their respect and admiration by what we accomplish in Cuba."

"The regiment will not be made up of the storybook cowboy or those of the Wolfville type; in fact, the cowboy has passed," continued Dr. Wood. "I do not mean to disparage the Western cowboy. I have seen too much of him, and have served on too many occasions with him."

With the placing of this volunteer regiment of cavalry in Cuba for service with the insurgent army the War department people realize that the first honors and the greatest chances for glory are reposed in Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and their mounted band. It is certain that the main body of the volunteer force and regulars will not be sent to Cuba for many weeks, perhaps for many months. There is no likelihood that the preliminary expedition under Shafter will have more to do than in sustaining a base of supplies on the northern coast or perhaps two such bases. The occupation of the place is to be under the guns of two or three warships. General Shafter will be permitted to select the officers of the command, or will be consulted in regard to their detail. He has already chosen Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Babcock of the Adjutant General's department as his Adjutant General, an office which the latter has filled for a year or more while General Shafter was in command of the Department of California. Lieutenant R. G. Noble, First Infantry, will serve as his aid-de-camp.

Likely to Be Chief Surgeon.

It is likely that Colonel J. V. D. Middleton of the Medical department will be the chief surgeon of the party. Lieutenant Frank Green, the Pennsylvania man, will probably be the signal officer of the command, and it is understood that Colonel William Ludlow of the corps of engineers, who by the way is a candidate for a Brigadier Generalcy of volunteers, will be in command of the engineer force of this preliminary expedition.

General Shafter would probably take with him as the Chief Commissary of the command Colonel G. C. Eagen, but that officer has a better billet awaiting him. There is to be a new Commissary General of Subsistence in the army and it will probably be Colonel Eagen. The present incumbent, General William H. Nash, who has been in office about two weeks, will be ordered before a retiring board. He is incapacitated for service, a fact which was not known when he was selected for the place on the retirement of General S. C. Cushing, also found incapacitated. Colonel Eagen will be the fifth head of the army subsistence department in nearly as many months. General M. R. Morgan was prematurely retired in November to make way for General William H. Bell, who held the office a month, which was spent on leave. He was succeeded by the officer who had acted in his place. General William H. Bell, was retired for age in January and was succeeded by General Cushing, who was prematurely retired the other day, and who, in turn, was succeeded by General Nash, who reported for duty and who has been found to be so feeble as to require the constant attendance of attendants.

At the present rate of "mustering in," it will be a month or more before the volunteer army is raised and concentrated. The details of the proceeding consume much time, the law requiring a physical examination in each case and the preparation of an explicit record. The points of concentration have not been selected as yet, with the exception of Washington. It has been decided to mobilize 30,000 volunteers in the vicinity of Washington, probably as already stated in these dispatches, in Virginia, near Bull Run. The two other points recommended by General Miles are Richmond, Va., and Chickamauga National Park. The other points named, including Montauk Point, L. I., are not favored by the Washington authorities.

SAY CUBANS WILL HELP SPAIN.

Madrid Advices from Havana Insist the Natives Will Help Defend the City.

Madrid, May 1.—A dispatch from Havana says many Cubans are offering their services to the Spaniards to "repel the American attacks" and it is added that they will be incorporated into a Cuban brigade, which is now being formed.

OFFICIAL NOTE ON THE FIGHT.

(Continued from third page.)

inch rapid fire guns, two 1-inch, six machine guns; hull, steel. Described by naval authorities as "of slight offensive power."

CRUISER REINA CHRISTINA—Tonnage, 3,520; speed, 16.5 knots; officers and men, 370; armament, six 6.2-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch, three 2.2-inch rapid fire guns, two 1.5-inch, six 3-pounders, two machine guns; hull, steel. "Of slight offensive power."

CRUISER ISLA DE CUBA—Tonnage, 1,030; speed, 11.6 knots; officers and men, 160; armament, four 4.7-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch, four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two machine guns. Described as "a lightly armed protected cruiser."

CRUISER ISLA DE LUZON—Same in all respects as the Isla de Cuba.

CRUISER CASTILLA—Tonnage, 3,342; speed, 20.11 knots; officers and men, 300; armament, four 5.9-inch Krupps, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch, four 2.9-inch, eight rapid-fire guns, two machine guns; hull, wood.

CRUISER DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA—Tonnage, 1,130; speed, 12.6 knots; officers and men, 130; armament, four 4.7-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch rapid-fire guns, five machine guns; hull, iron. "Of slight offensive power."

CRUISER DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—Tonnage, 1,130; speed, 12.6 knots; officers and men, 130; armament, four 4.7-inch Hontorias, three 2.2-inch rapid-fire guns, two 1.5-inch, five machine guns; hull, iron. "Of slight offensive power."

CRUISER VELASCO—Tonnage, 1,152; speed, 12.5 knots; officers and men, 173; armament, three 5.9-inch Armstrongs, two 2.7-inch Hontorias, two machine guns; hull, iron. "Of slight offensive power."

GUNBOAT ELCANO—Tonnage, 524; speed, 8.6 knots; officers and men, 116; armament, three 4.7-inch Hontorias, two rapid-fire guns, two machine guns; hull, iron. Coast defense vessel.

GUNBOAT GENERAL LEZO—Tonnage, 524; speed, 8.6 knots; officers and men, 97; armament, two 4.7-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch, three rapid-fire guns, four machine guns; hull, iron.

GUNBOAT MARQUES DEL DUERO—Tonnage, 500; speed, 8.5 knots; officers and men, 98; armament, one 6.2-inch muzzle-loading rifle, two 4.7-inch smooth-bore guns, one machine gun; hull, iron.

GUNBOAT QUIROS—Tonnage, 315; speed, 11 knots; armament, two 2.2-inch rapid-fire guns, two machine guns; hull, steel.

TORPEDO GUNBOAT VILLALOBOS—Tonnage, 315; speed, 11 knots; armament, two 2.2-inch rapid-fire guns, two machine guns; hull, steel.

TRANSPORTS GENERAL ALAVA, CEBU, AND MANILA—Probably lightly armed.

Roster of the Asiatic Squadron.

Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey, Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant.

Ensign H. H. Caldwell, Secretary.

Olympia, Flagship.

Captain—Charles V. Gridley.
Lieutenant Commander—S. C. Paine.
Lieutenants—C. G. Calkins, V. S. Nelson, G. S. Morgan, W. G. Miller, and S. M. Strite.
Ensigns—M. M. Taylor, F. B. Upham, W. P. Scott, and A. G. Kavanagh.
Medical Inspector—A. F. Price.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. E. Page.
Assistant Surgeon—C. P. Kindleberger.
Pay Inspector—D. A. Smith.
Chief Engineer—J. Entwistle.
Assistant Engineers—E. H. De Lany and J. F. Marshall Jr.
Chaplain—J. B. Frazier.
Captain of Marines—W. P. Biddle.
Gunner—L. G. K. Kuhlwein.
Carpenter—W. MacDonald.
Acting Boatswain—E. J. Norcott.

United States Steamship Raleigh.

Captain—J. B. Coughlan.
Lieutenant Commander—F. Singer.
Lieutenants—W. Winder, B. Tappan, H. Rodman, C. B. Morgan.
Ensigns—F. L. Chadwick, P. Babin.
Surgeon—E. H. Marsteller.
Assistant Surgeon—D. N. Carpenter.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—S. R. Heap.
Chief Engineer—F. H. Bailey.
Passed Assistant Engineer—A. S. Halstead.
Assistant Engineer—J. R. Brady.
First Lieutenant of Marines—T. C. Treadwell.
Acting Gunner—G. D. Johnstone.
Acting Carpenter—T. E. Kiley.

United States Steamship Boston.

Captain—F. Wildes.
Lieutenant Commander—J. A. Norris.
Lieutenants—J. Gibson, W. L. Howard.
Ensigns—S. S. Robinson, L. H. Everhart, J. S. Doddridge.
Surgeon—M. H. Crawford.
Assistant Surgeon—R. S. Blakeman.
Paymaster—J. R. Martin.
Chief Engineer—J. B. Ransom.
Assistant Engineer—L. F. James.
First Lieutenant of Marines—R. McM. Dutton.
Gunner—J. C. Evans.
Carpenter—O. H. Hilton.

United States Steamship Baltimore.

Captain—N. M. Dyer.
Lieutenant Commander—G. Blocklinger.
Lieutenants—W. Braunersreuther, A. G. Winterhalter, F. W. Kellogg, J. M. Ellicott, C. S. Stanworth.
Ensigns—G. H. Hayward, M. J. McCormack.
Naval Cadets—D. W. Wurtsbaugh, I. Z. Wettenzell, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Karney.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—F. A. Hesler.
Assistant Surgeon—R. K. Smith.
Pay Inspector—E. Bellows.
Chief Engineer—A. Kirby.
Assistant Engineers—H. B. Price, I. Cone.
Naval Cadet (engineer)—C. P. Burt.
Chaplain—T. S. K. Freeman.
First Lieutenant of Marines—D. Williams.
Acting Boatswain—H. R. Brayton.
Gunner—L. J. Connelly.
Carpenter—O. Bath.

United States Steamship Concord.

Commander—A. S. Walker.
Lieutenant Commander—G. P. Colvocoresses.
Lieutenants—T. B. Howard, P. W. Hourigan.
Ensigns—L. A. Kiser, W. C. Davidson, H. V. Butler Jr., O. S. Knepper.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—R. G. Broderick.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—E. D. Ryan.
Chief Engineer—Richard Inch.
Passed Assistant Engineer—H. W. Jones.
Assistant Engineer—E. H. Dunn.

United States Steamship Petrel.

Commander—E. P. Wood.
Lieutenants—E. M. Hughes, B. A. Fiske, A. N. Wood, G. P. Plunkett.
Ensigns—G. L. Fermier, W. S. Montgomery.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—C. D. Brownell.
Assistant Paymaster—G. G. Seibels.
Passed Assistant Engineer—R. T. Hall.

Revenue Cutter McCulloch.

Captain—D. B. Hodgdon.

Crews Carried by Each Vessel.

UNITED STATES.		SPAIN.	
Olympia	412	Reina Christina	370
Baltimore	375	Castilla	300
Boston	270	Velasco	173
Raleigh	312	D. Antonio de Ulloa	130
Concord	193	Don Juan de Austria	130
Petrel	132	General Lezo	97
Total	1,694	El Cano	116
		Marques del Duero	98
		Isla de Cuba	160
		Isla de Luzon	160
		Total	1,734

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I suffered from Eczema on the right ear. I could hardly keep my hands off it, the itching was so severe. Small bubbles would open, emitting a watery-like substance, apparently poisonous. One of the leading doctors here treated me, and applied the usual physician's remedies without benefit. My brother recommended that I try CUTICURA. The first application was soothing, and before the box was half gone the disease had disappeared.
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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF ECZEMA, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

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"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
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"Apology? Not much!"

We have no apology to offer for the prices we are making on all models of Ideals and

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We need room and are going to pay for it. A new Rambler, '97 model, $40. A full-sized Ideal, $25. These are examples.

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DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE

is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case where his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Estb. over 30 yrs. Send for Free book.
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CARRIES ORDERS TO GOMEZ.

Lieutenant Whitney of the United States Army Reaches the Camp of the Insurgent Commander-in-Chief.

PLANS FOR A COMBINED MOVEMENT ON HAVANA.

General Miles Directs the Cuban Leader to Move to a Point Where His Forces Will Unite with an Army.

NUNEZ TO LEAD 30,000 MEN FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Landing to Be Made on the Northern Coast of Cuba at a Place Not Yet Announced—Combined Attack on Havana.

INCIDENTS OF THE OFFICER'S JOURNEY TO THE INSURGENT CAMP.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Camp of General Gomez, Estate of Au Reforma, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, April 29.—By Special Courier to the coast, thence to Key West by dispatch boat, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Lieutenant Henry H. Whitney of the Fourth United States Artillery reached General Gomez's camp last night with an escort provided by Colonel Bermudez, who met him on the coast, near Caibarien, last Tuesday morning. Lieutenant Whitney carried letters to the insurgent Commander-in-Chief and instructions from General Miles of the United States army. These instructions direct the Cuban army to move to a point where they will unite with an army under Brigadier General Nunez, which is to be equipped by the United States. Nunez's army will bring along complete equipments for 30,000 men.

A point on the northern coast is to be seized and fortified as a base of supplies. The Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant Whitney naturally declined to reveal to me the point selected for the base, but the Cuban officers say it is Cardenas.

From the same source I gathered that the first offensive action of the allied troops is to be against Matanzas, which is only twenty-five miles from Cardenas. The idea is that Captain General Blanco will not dare weaken the force he has gathered for the defense of Havana to relieve Matanzas. This point once taken, the base of operations will be transferred to that city, and the investment of Havana will follow.

The insurgents are mad with delight. All day they have been shouting "Viva Las Estados Unidos" and "Viva Leuicute Whitney." They are now standing in crowds about the house which is the General's headquarters to get a look at the slim young fellow in blue uniform.

Has an Exciting Trip.

Lieutenant Whitney's trip here was an exciting one. He was landed by a torpedo boat from the cruiser Marblehead on Monday night. The light draft torpedo boat, piloted by a Cuban boatman, came inside Tragoso Key and put Lieutenant Whitney, with two Cuban guides, ashore in a small bay to the west of Caibarien. They hid their saddles and equipments on the beach and started inland afoot.

Just at daybreak, when about five miles from Remedios, a challenge rang out: "Alto! Quien Va!" By the hail they knew the challengers were Cubans, and promptly responded: "Viva Cuba Libre!" Had the challengers been Spaniards the hail would have been: "Alto! Quien Vive!" The challengers proved to be patriots from Colonel Bermudez's column. They immediately took Lieutenant Whitney and his guides to the Colonel. Bermudez embraced the American and his staff could not do too much for him. Lieutenant Whitney breakfasted with them, while a party was sent back to bring up the saddles and camp kit from the beach. Colonel Bermudez insisted on Lieutenant Whitney's taking his own horse and provided him with an escort of a dozen men and two servants.

The young envoy had hurry orders, so pushed along. He dined that night with General Francisco Carillo of the insurgents. He also doubled the escort. General Carillo had already had notice of Lieutenant Whitney's coming from a spy in Caibarien, who also reported that the Spaniards knew of his landing and were hunting him.

Every rebel in the command cheered as the American rode out. At sunset the party went into Las Ventas, a little town off the railroad, near Camajuani. Two civil guards were the only garrison, and they made no resistance. The inhabitants of the town—for there are some left—gathered at the little parada. The women lifted up their children to be kissed by the American, and that Pennsylvania boy got more things to eat than any one would dream could be gathered in the famine stricken town, for the Spaniards have twice burned the place, and the inhabitants consisted only of those who had managed to hide in the little hills near by while the Spaniards killed or carried off the rest.

They camped and before sunrise were on their way again. They crossed the railroad that night near Placetas and the rest of the journey followed pretty closely the head waters of a branch of the Seasa River. Lieutenant Whitney altered his course, but rode with an advance and rear guard, himself with the advance.

Glimpse of the Enemy.

South of Placetas on the projected route of the railroad that is to connect Sancti Spiritus with Placetas the American envoy got a glimpse of the enemy in the shape of a Spanish guerrilla band of 200 men. The Spaniards saw them and chased them into the Nozare hills to the eastward. Lieutenant Whitney taught the Cubans an American trick by doubling around a big hill, and they were not seen marching back. This maneuver lost the enemy utterly.

The march for that day was past El Conoja, Calabasas, Yaya, and down to Cabaigunn. Lieutenant Whitney suffered from the heat, because of his uniform. His escort wore cotton rags, the negroes among them being naked to the waist. That night's camp was in a grove of ceiba trees. The next day they went as far in the direction of Sancti Spiritus as Santa Cruz, and then turned to the eastward again.

As they were crossing the Seasa they were fired on by some Spanish cavalry. The fire was returned, and the cavalry did not follow them across the river. There was some rough, hard riding through the hills before Lieutenant Whitney reached Managuoto, where they expected to find General Gomez. He was not there, but they encountered an insurgent scouting party belonging to General Gomez's army, and learned that the Commander-in-Chief had returned to La Reforma. The scouting party joined them. After a camp banquet consisting of soup made from beef extract brought by Lieutenant Whitney, beef from a stray cow that had been shot that morning, and sweet potatoes, washed down with guabe sugar cane juice, and warm, the whole party turned northward again past Tagensco and the old battlefield of Arrova Grande.

They reached the camp of the rebel chief just before dark. Couriers had gone on ahead, and General Gomez was waiting for the American officer. The General grasped his hand as he swung off his horse, and as he shook it cried:

"Thank God, at last."

And the rugged Cuban soldier took it as a cue, and the old sugar plantation rang with the cries of "Viva Cuba Libre." "Viva Las Americanos."

PREPARING TO INVADE CUBA.

Signs Which Prove That Some Important Step Is to Be Taken Soon.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,
C. M. PEPPER.

Key West, Fla., via Jacksonville, May 1.—The whole squadron is cruising off the Cuban coast with little incident, save the capture of an occasional fishing smack, and the officers are fretting over their rôle in the peaceful blockade. Progress continues to be made for united action by the army and navy. If this does not mean the early landing of American troops at some point all signs are misleading. Whether at Mariel, Matanzas, or Caibarien is a minor question.

It is now understood that Admiral Sampson's action in silencing the Matanzas batteries was not in pursuance of definite orders from Washington to make a breach, but the result has been the same. The breach in the Spanish coast defenses is made.

Ships lying well in shore between Havana and Matanzas report that cavalry forces are increasing. Evidences are that the insurgents are pressing them more closely. Insurgents who are believed to be in Betancourt's command are seen at times on the hills, and are in a good position to make an attack in the rear whenever the troops are occupied with repulsing marines and soldiers from warships.

All efforts of the vessels of the squadron to draw the Spanish gunboats out from their hiding places in the inlets have been futile.

The arrival this afternoon of ten members of the hospital corps of the regular army supplements the work that has already been undertaken. The field hospital service is well organized.

The presence of aids on General Miles' staff and of members of the signal corps is further indication of the preparations for regular troops to coöperate with the naval forces.

The experiment of forming Cuban regiments to reinforce the insurgents seems likely to succeed. The junta in New York asked for 300 recruits from Key West, composed of men without families and who are capable of supporting themselves. The recruiting list, which was opened today, was fairly well filled. By the time the transport leaves for Tampa tomorrow the quota will probably be filled. The recruits for the most part are of good physical type. Few of them, however, have had military training. Their understanding is that the United States will provide them with arms, ammunition, and partial rations and will land them in Cuba, where they will join General Gomez. They are to choose their own officers, who are to be Cubans. This may be a good provision, but the military efficiency of these Cuban regiments will be vastly increased if they have some American officers to drill them.

SAID TO HAVE DIED AS A SPY.

Story of the Alleged Execution of Charles Yglesias, the Puritan Sailor, at Key West.

Key West, Fla., May 1.—The execution of Charles R. Yglesias, who was caught tampering with one of the magazines of the Puritan last Thursday, is reported to have taken place at Fort Taylor, on the island, at sunset today. The officers of the fort deny the story. The authority for the statement that Yglesias was executed is one of the city officials, who was told by one of the officers of the fort. This officer told him that as the sunset gun was fired Yglesias was marched out into the drill ground, where a file of marines and a coffin were waiting for him, and that at the word the eight soldier-sailors fired, four at the spy's chest and four at his head, and that he was immediately buried in quicklime within the fort. Military and naval officers say it is not true, but decline to answer questions as to Yglesias' whereabouts, pleading the regulations as an excuse for their refusal.

New York, May 1.—[Special.]—The man on the monitor Puritan who was put in confinement because he was found in a turret where he did not belong and of whom it was wrongly reported that he was suspected of being a Spanish spy, is Charles Yglesias of Ocean Grove, N. J. His real name is Charles Rutledge Garrigan. He assumed the name Yglesias a few years ago when he married a Spanish woman of that name in New York City. Garrigan said he wanted to retain his own name, but his wife insisted that he should change it. She is now dead.

CHASED BY A SPANISH WARSHIP

American Steamer Cherokee Has a Little Excitement in West Indian Waters.

Turks Island, May 1.—The American steamer Cherokee, Captain Garvin, of the Clyde line, arrived here yesterday with 1,800 bags of sugar and sailed for New York in the evening. The Captain reported that on Tuesday night, when it was leaving Macoris for San Domingo, the Cherokee was chased by a Spanish ship.

AUSTRIA SENDS A WARSHIP.

Spain's Best Friend in Europe Orders a Powerful Torpedo Ram to Cuban Waters.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Maria Theresa, one of the most powerful torpedo rams in the Austrian navy, has received orders to proceed to Cuban waters to watch Austrian interests. It left Pola today.

GOES TO JOIN THE SQUADRON.

Miantonomah Sails for Key West with a Full Supply of Coal and in Good Condition.

Charleston, S. C., May 1.—The monitor Miantonomah sailed today for Key West. While here the monitor took on a full supply of coal and fresh water and also had some slight repairs made to her machinery. She went out with everything apparently in good condition.

NUNEZ GOES TO SEE SAMPSON.

Insurgent General Sails for the Blockading Squadron to Consult with the Admiral.

Key West, Fla., May 1.—General Emilio Nunez and Colonel Baldemare Acosta have just arrived on the Mascotte. General Nunez is very anxious to confer with Rear Admiral Sampson and leaves tonight for the fleet.

HOST AT THE CAMP.

Thousands Visit Troops' Quarters at Springfield.

DAY OF MANY REUNIONS.

Husbands and Brothers Meet Their Families Again.

CHAPLAINS HOLD SERVICES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,
DAVID M. BARNES.

Camp Tanner, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—Camp Tanner was the scene of many happy meetings and sad partings today. Sixty thousand people flocked to the fair grounds during the day, every one of whom knew and loved some one of the 9,000 citizen soldiers encamped on these wet and muddy fields. Thousands carried baskets full to overflowing with good things from home, and the guardsman who did not have some dainty morsel to break the monotony of the camp rations was indeed unfortunate.

The excursion trains began to arrive before daylight, and continued to empty their crowds until far into the afternoon. At 4 o'clock the officer of the day reported to General Barkley that 53,000 persons had passed through the lines and from that hour until the sounding of the sundown gun a stream of humanity continued to enter the gates. According to a conservative estimate of the post commander, General Barkley, over 60,000 people visited the camp during the day.

Fair Grounds Overflowed.

The State fair grounds are large, but even large as they are there seemed hardly a spot that was not crowded with people. Happy guardsmen led their friends and relatives through "quarters," explained the hows and whys of military things, and made clear the mysteries of the camp. Mothers and sisters, fathers and brothers, sought quiet corners, where they conversed with their dear ones, and not a man in all Camp Tanner wanted for words of cheer.

The guard mounts, bugle calls, and guardhouses, all proved interesting, and the several parades and band concerts of the day attracted thousands. Every visitor in camp asked a thousand questions, and every guardsman was willing to answer every one of them. It was an orderly, happy crowd, the counterpart of which has never before been seen in Illinois. The day passed quickly, far too quickly, for both the guardsmen and the visitors.

Religious Services Held.

Until far into the night the vicinity of the fair grounds was crowded with people who were unable to force their way into the cars, or who lingered to say a few words to the soldiers. The returning excursion trains were filled and hundreds were compelled to remain in Springfield. While the streets of Camp Tanner were black with people, the restaurants of the city itself were unable to serve even half of those who sought food, and, in fact, Springfield has seldom ever witnessed such an inpouring of people. All was excitement and good nature.

This was observed as a day of rest by the Illinois volunteers. Drill work was abandoned and religious services were held for every regiment in camp. Military mass in open field, a plank laid over two drums and covered by the Stars and Stripes, forming an improvised altar, was said by the Rev. Father Kelly, chaplain of the Seventh Infantry, at 7:30 a. m. and at 9 o'clock. The Rev. A. R. Morgan preached in the amphitheater to the Third Brigade, while the Rev. Dr. Todd held services in the stables where the Second Brigade is quartered. Perhaps the most impressive service of the day was held at 3 p. m. in the First Regiment quarters in Machinery Hall. The large gallery and the first floor were crowded with soldiers. Dr. Thomas stood midway of the broad stairs on a spacious landing and his voice could be heard throughout the structure, the surroundings being strangely unlike those of a house of worship. As the services began the soldiers rested on their straw beds and talked. Soon the minister's voice stirred them and they rose and mingled with the audience, conversation ceased, and the speaker held the gathering in perfect stillness. More than the exhortation, the prayer of the minister visibly affected the soldier boys. When he asked a blessing on all the homes that have been parted from and on every volunteer, sobs were heard in all parts of the building.

Even less convenient were the surroundings of the Rev. F. De Witt Talmage, chaplain of the Second. The acoustics of the dome building are at best poor. Passers-by increased the confusion and the speaker was compelled finally to abandon the service, cutting his sermon short and ending with a brief prayer.

Dr. Thomas' Sermon.

There was a strongly defined vein of neo-paganism in the sermon which the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church preached to the men of the First Regiment. The chaplain drew his inspiration from the Iliad of Homer rather than from biblical literature and he contemplates preaching a series of sermons with Homeric themes as his inspiration while the men are in camp and in the field.

"Upon their return, if they do return," he said, "I shall preach to them from the Odyssey of Homer, which epic deals with the soldier's return."

Today he said: "This day and this hour mark the coming of a new era in the history of a regiment that has camped and marched in many States. This service this afternoon is our first worship in a period of actual war.

"If ever a war was justified, or if ever a war can add to the glory of a people, this war is justified, and this war will add glory to the great years of our closing century. When its end comes all antagonisms shall be reconciled. The world will finally come to peace and it will understand the beauty and the glory of peace, of liberty, and of justice that shall not perish from the earth.

All the brigade and regimental headquarters were the scenes of consultations today. General Fitz-Simons called the commanding officers of the brigade together late in the afternoon and gave out his plan of work for tomorrow.

Battery A Reaches Camp.

Battery A, Danville, arrived at camp during the day, and will divide honors with Battery B, already here. Robert L. Taylor arrived from Chicago this morning with a handsome saber and trappings, which he presented to Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Moriarity of the Seventh Infantry. The weapon is the gift of Colonel Moriarity's friends in the election bureau. The presentation, which took place in the camp of the Seventh, was witnessed by the entire regiment. As Colonel Moriarity buckled on the saber a hearty shout went up.

With the supplies issued tonight by Major Lincoln Dubois, post commissary, the soldiers in Camp Tanner were put on army rations. The regulation army rations call for coffee, tea, sugar, lard, salt, pepper, candles—the last-named articles being rations in a sense different from the others—pickles, rice, onions, potatoes, beans, bacon, beef, and bread. The daily issue is eighteen ounces of beef or fourteen of bacon, a pound of bread, and a pound of vegetables for each man.

General Charles Fitz-Simons, commanding the First Brigade, Major James Stuart of the Second Regiment, and several line officers left for Chicago tonight, where they will arrange their business and family affairs. Lieutenant Colonel E. T. Glennon, who has been acting Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, will start for Chicago tomorrow. The brigade register shows that each of these officers will be back at his post at the expiration of four days.

The Brigadier Generals and staffs and the regimental Colonels, with their field officers, called on Governor and Mrs. Tanner in the afternoon at the executive mansion. They were received between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock. The officers were in full dress uniforms and wore their side arms. The gathering was entirely informal.

Every man in the Seventh Regiment signed the muster roll to go to the front as regulars. All were taken except three from Company M and six from Company C, who were rejected on account of illness.

HAS NO COAL FOR SPAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN PRACTICALLY SHUTS OFF THE SUPPLY.

Under the Stringent Rules Prescribed by the Government Coal Will Be Supplied to Belligerent Ships Only to Enable Them to Sail Direct to Their Own Country or Some Neutral Port—Decision Makes Spanish Navy Helpless on Atlantic Coast.

St. Johns, N. F., May 1.—The Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, issued a royal gazette extraordinary last night, containing the following proclamation received from the Rt.-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"No coal shall be supplied to any belligerent ships, except for the specific purpose of enabling them to proceed direct to their own country or to some other named neutral destination, with reference to which the supply of coal is given.

"Coal should not be supplied at all if there are reasonable grounds for supposing that it is in fact to be used for another purpose."

The proclamation is regarded as preventing the Spanish fleet, now supposed to be en route to America from Cape Verde Islands, from securing coal here for an attack on American coast cities.

RUSSIA WILL THINK TWICE.

Government Will Hesitate Long Before Joining in Any Proposals for Intervention.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Further evidence is afforded of the change in Russian pro-Spanish attitude by the well informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the Muenchener Allgemeine Zeitung, who says Russia will refuse to associate herself with any ill considered and overhasty steps in the direction of intervention that France and Austria may propose.

"We Russians," observed a high Russian official to the correspondent, "have not much love for the United States, but less for Spain. Our government would be guilty of great folly if in arriving at any decision it failed to take account of the fact that the advantages accruing, especially to our agriculture, from war far outweigh any disadvantages." Views thus expressed, the correspondent declares, are generally held by influential Russian circles and the government will so far honor them as to treat with great reserve any wishes France may express for intervention.

BRITISH FLEET FOR CANARIES.

Reported at Madrid the English Channel Squadron Will Proceed to the Spanish Islands.

Madrid, May 1.—A report, which could not be verified, was in circulation here this afternoon to the effect that the British channel squadron is going to the Canary Islands.

It is reported that a new Spanish ironclad, which is being fitted out at Cartagena, will soon join the Spanish squadron at Cadiz.

The Minister for War, General Correa, and the Minister for Marine, Admiral Bermejo, had a conference yesterday evening.

Rome, May 1.—Dispatches from Madrid published by the newspapers here today indicate that Spain will comply with Italy's request to exclude sulphur from articles considered contraband of war.

Paris, May 1.—The Eclair says: "Commercial Europe, especially Great Britain, could not tolerate the Americans' capture of Las Palmas." Continuing, the Eclair remarks: "An autonomist Deputy from Havana to the Spanish Chamber says the Spanish squadron which has just left St. Vincent contemplates the bombardment of an American port. It is not likely that there will be a fight in Cuban waters, Havana being amply fortified to resist the American fleet."

TEMERARIO HAS NOT SAILED.

Spanish Gunboat Still at Buenos Ayres and Likely to Stay There Several Days.

Buenos Ayres, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The Spanish gunboat Temerario is at Ensenada, on the La Plata, undergoing repairs to a portion of her machinery, but it is expected that she will leave within a week.

JAPAN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Government of the Mikado Issues a Declaration of Its Position on the Question.

London, May 1.—Japan has just issued a declaration of neutrality.

WOMAN IS CHOKED AND ROBBED

Mrs. Bertha Solomon Attacked in Her Own Residence by a Ruffianly Thief.

A lone robber entered the residence of Mrs. Bertha Solomon, 213 Illinois street, second flat, last night at 9 o'clock, attacked her in the dark hallway, choked her into insensibility, and secured $57. Two boarders in the rear of the house heard the noise of the struggle and rushed to her assistance, but the robber escaped.

In response to a knock Mrs. Solomon opened the door a few inches and inquired who was there. The door was suddenly flung wide open and two rough hands grabbed her by the throat, dragging her to the floor. Mrs. Solomon attempted to scream for help, but the burly hands gripped her throat so closely she could raise no outcry. It is believed she was also hit over the head with a revolver. She remembers nothing of this, but a ragged scalp wound indicates that she received a severe blow.

Detectives from the East Chicago Avenue Police Station searched the neighborhood for an hour after the holdup, but they were unable to find the man. Mrs. Solomon believes she can identify her assailant. Some time ago she was walking along North Clark street when her husband pointed out a man whom he designated as a "tough mug." Mrs. Solomon told the police she believed the robber was the man her husband had pointed out to her. Mr. Solomon is a traveling man and is out of the city.

Night Watchman Patrick Considine and four burglars exchanged a half dozen shots at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the rear of Davis & Co.'s store, 19 Blue Island avenue. Considine wounded one of the robbers, who was carried away by his companions. The men were breaking into the store when Considine discovered them.

GLADSTONE NEARING HIS END.

Local Trouble Growing and the Aged Statesman Suffers Much Pain—Easier Yesterday.

London, May 1.—The following is the only bulletin as to Mr. Gladstone's condition issued since last Sunday: "There is a slow advance in the local malady, and he has at times considerable pain, but he has felt easier this afternoon."

Ocean Steamship News.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	La Bourgogne	
NEW YORK	State of Neb.	
PHILA'PHIA		Waesland.
QUEENST'WN.		Etruria.

"Nothing Like It in the World."

The above is an experienced traveler's comment on the New Pennsylvania Limited which leaves Chicago daily at 5:30 p. m. over the Pennsylvania Route for Pittsburg and the East. For particulars apply to H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Household Art Rooms.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY'S Household Art Rooms will be opened to the public Monday, May the Second, Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

MR. JOSEPH TWYMAN, Art adviser, has assumed the management of our fourth floor departments—DECORATION, FABRICS, WALL PAPERS, FINE FURNITURE and other art manufactures. He has designed some new and interesting pieces, which we are now making by hand, and they will be shown in our noted collection together with the new importations of paper hangings and other fabrics just received.

The high standard of our factory work and business methods, supplemented by Mr. Twyman's artistic skill and experience, insures the most perfect results attainable in combining Decoration and Furnishing.

We respectfully invite the public to an exposition of HOUSEHOLD ART GOODS, opening to-day, which for excellence and beauty cannot be rivalled.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Ave. and Washington St.

"TRIBUNE" IS FIRST IN CAMP.

Special Train Hurries the Sunday Papers to Springfield—Beats All Competitors.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,
DAVID B. MACGOWAN.

Camp Tanner, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE showed a clean pair of heels to its Chicago contemporaries this morning by delivering by special train, after a run of four hours and twenty-five minutes, copies of its regular city edition in Camp Tanner at 7:49 o'clock. The other metropolitan papers came lagging into camp just before noon, long after the officers and militiamen and their excursion guests had read the latest war and local news in Chicago's greatest daily.

Though reveille had been sounded some time before the arrival of THE TRIBUNE'S special newspaper train, it was the voice of "Fog Horn" Glomer that really roused the drowsy volunteers encamped here to life today. Without warning the fast Chicago and Alton special switched on the fair grounds siding and dropped a carload of papers on the platform. Lads from THE TRIBUNE'S mailroom grabbed bundles and started across the fair grounds crying, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE, regular city edition." The big regimental quarters half-emptied themselves, and there was a scramble for the papers, still damp from the press.

"Where did you come from, boy? Drop from the clouds?" asked Major James E. Stewart of the Second Infantry, as he laid in a supply of papers for regimental and brigade headquarters.

Country circulators from other Chicago papers were on the ground expecting to do a rushing business when their papers should arrive by the 11 o'clock mail. They wilted at the first cry and hardly showed their faces in camp or in the streets during the day.

The papers left on the fair grounds platform were quickly sold out, and A. J. Charles, country circulator of THE TRIBUNE, who commanded the foray, received a hurry-up call for a drayload more for use in camp. In spite of the fact the supply had been calculated for an enormous crowd, every copy was sold long before the arrival of the other Chicago papers, and THE TRIBUNE was not to be had in Springfield either on the street, in camp, or at the hotels. At the camp every man who secured a copy was quickly surrounded by a squad of interested listeners, while visitors were offering fancy prices for every paper in sight. Enlisted men sold single sections of the paper for the price of the whole.

The engine that hauled the special was No. 61. Engineer Thomas Sheefer and Fireman John Adams declare it is one of the finest in the Alton's service. Attached to it were baggage car No. 14 and a chair car. Conductor A. B. Conroy and Brakeman E. Wilson completed the train crew. The train was in charge of Traveling Passenger Agent R. M. Wildman and District Passenger Agent Dudley. They started out to land the mammoth stock of papers at 7:30. They missed their calculations by only nineteen minutes.

Few stops were made, nothing but orders and a change of engines being allowed to interpose delay. Engineer Watkins took charge at Bloomington, with Fireman F. C. Browning and Engine No. 94.

The train left Chicago at 3:24 exactly. Joliet was passed at 4:34, Dwight at 5:26, Pontiac at 5:46, Bloomington at 6:38, and in just four hours and twenty-five minutes after the start the wet newspapers were tumbling on the fair ground platform. The distance is 185 miles.

Country Circulator A. J. Charles was assisted in his work by C. C. Ramsey, H. V. Story, Robert Sandovich, and carriers and mailing clerks, making a party of fourteen that went on the train. As each town was passed bundles of papers were thrown off, though the speed of the train did not lessen.

PHILIP CALDERON IS DEAD.

Famous as a Painter and for Eleven Years Keeper of the Royal Academy.

London, May 1.—Philip Calderon, the distinguished painter, member of the Royal Academy, and keeper of the Royal Academy since 1887, is dead.

The late Philip Hermogenes Calderon was a son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, and was born at Pointiers in 1833. He studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and the atelier of M. Picot in Paris. Among his early pictures are "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1858, and "The Return from Moscow," exhibited in 1861. He was elected an associate member of the Royal Academy in 1864, and a full member in 1867. In that year he received the first medal awarded to English art at the Paris international exhibition.

At the close of the Paris International exhibition in 1878, after exhibiting a large number of canvases, he received a first-class medal and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He then devoted a long time to the task of painting decorated panels in oil for the dining-room of a well known lover of art, among which were "The Olive," "The Vine," representing the fruits of the earth, and "The Flower of the Earth," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1881. In 1887 he was appointed Keeper of the Royal Academy in succession to Mr. Pickersgill.

Fear for C. A. Rumpf's Safety.

C. A. Rumpf, a prominent business-man of Butte, Mont., mysteriously disappeared on Friday morning from the Auditorium Annex, where he had been for several weeks. He is said to have had considerable money, and his friends fear he has been murdered and robbed. Dr. W. H. Rumpf, 2006 Indiana avenue, is his brother.

Length of the World's Seacoast Line.

The seacoast line of the globe is computed to be about 136,000 miles.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

SON BORN TO A VANDERBILT.

Announcement to the Public Is Made by Mrs. Wilson, Mother of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.

New York, May 1.—[Special.]—Society has a new subject of interest in the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. have had a son born to them.

The announcement was made this evening by Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, mother of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and that mother and babe were doing well.

The portals of the Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. residence were opened time and again today to interested callers, and throughout the afternoon there was a line of smart traps before the door.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's immediate relatives in town are her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson Jr.; Mrs. Ogden Goelet, her sister; and Miss Goelet, her niece.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is very popular in society. As Miss Grace Wilson she was greatly admired. Her marriage with Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., took place on Aug. 3, 1896.

As will be recalled, opposition was made to their union by Mr. Vanderbilt's father, Cornelius Vanderbilt. This was so decided that Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose usual dislike to publicity is well known, made open avowal of the fact. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. was told that if the marriage took place he would be dropped of his succession, as eldest son, to the bulk of his father's property.

There is, of course, every hope that the arrival of his first grandson will bring about a change of sentiment in Cornelius Vanderbilt. This infant is the fifth Cornelius Vanderbilt in the line. Cornelius Vanderbilt, now abroad, is third on the list, and the youthful father and infant are fourth and fifth respectively.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 1.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Showers, colder, winds becoming northerly.

Kentucky—Partly cloudy weather, with showers and colder in northern and western portions, southwesterly winds, shifting to northerly.

Ohio—Cloudy weather, showers, colder in western portion, fresh southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Rain fresh easterly, shifting to northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair weather, preceded by showers in southeast portion, colder, fresh northerly winds.

Minnesota—Fair weather, colder in southeast portion, northerly winds.

South Dakota—Fair but partly cloudy weather, northerly winds.

North Dakota and Montana—Generally fair, warmer, winds becoming southwesterly.

Iowa—Showers in southeast, fair in northwest portions, colder, northerly winds.

Missouri—Showers, colder, northerly winds.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy weather, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: May 1, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.78	86	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Albany	30.02	62	68	W.	....	Fair
Alpena	29.90	42	44	S.E.	.36	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.08	80	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.90	62	66	N.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.16	46	52	.....	.10	Fair
Bismarck	30.12	48	50	N.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.94	60	68	E.	.02	Clo'dy
Boston	30.02	54	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.94	76	82	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.00	56	56	N.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.06	78	84	S.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.22	26	28	N.	.14	Snow
Chicago	29.84	66	70	S.	.05	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.92	80	84	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.88	76	80	S.	.01	Rain
Davenport	29.78	68	72	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Denver	30.20	32	34	N.E.	.16	Snow
Des Moines	29.88	58	60	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.86	60	72	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.96	46	48	N.W.	.01	Fair
Dubuque	29.80	68	72	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.92	50	52	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.84	76	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.04	56	58	N.W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.94	74	78	S.E.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.82	52	66	S.W.	.28	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.74	64	66	S.	.12	Clear
Havre	30.20	44	46	E.	....	Fair
Helena	30.24	36	38	N.	.04	Snow
Huron	30.04	46	48	E.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.94	74	82	W.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.18	72	86	E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.84	60	62	N.E.	.52	Clo'dy
Lander	30.12	38	38	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.98	78	80	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Marquette	29.84	44	58	S.W.	.01	Rain
Memphis	29.98	78	80	S.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	30.20	48	50	N.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.08	82	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.00	56	64	N.E.	....	Fair
Nashville	29.98	82	86	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.10	76	84	S.E.	....	Clear
New York City	30.00	60	70	S.E.	....	Fair
Norfolk	30.10	62	78	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.06	36	42	N.	.20	Rain
Oklahoma	29.78	72	80	W.	.68	Clear
Omaha	29.90	50	52	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Oswego	30.06	48	58	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Palestine	29.90	78	86	S.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	29.96	80	86	S.W.	....	Fair
Philadelphia	30.02	68	74	W.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.96	78	82	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.04	44	46	W.	.48	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	30.10	54	56	N.W.	....	Fair
Rapid City	30.12	42	42	N.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.94	62	82	S.	1.36	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.88	54	60	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.92	44	50	S.W.	.48	Rain
Ste. Marie	29.90	44	46	E.	.80	Rain
Springfield, Ill	29.82	66	74	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo	29.84	58	70	S.E.	1.20	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.00	80	84	S.	....	Clear
Washington	30.04	70	78	.....	....	Clo'dy
White River	29.94	44	46	E.	.38	Rain
Williston	30.22	50	52	N.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.14	48	52	N.	....	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

BURIAL PERMITS WERE ISSUED YESTERDAY by the Health department as follows:

Burns, Martin, 36; 113 Jefferson-st., April 28.
Bauker, Peter, 50; 1798 W. North-av., April 30.
Conway, Bridget, 61; 45 Gardner-st., April 29.
Carey, Mary Jane, 33; 296 Avondale-av., April 15.
Damier, Charles W., 58; 4329 Prairie-av., April 29.
French, William, 60; 707 Carroll-av., April 29.
Fox, Martin, 75; 548 W. Taylor-st., April 30.
Handeland, Nathan L., 45; 41 Ashland-av., April 30.
Hanes, Catherine, 68; 880 Fulton-st., April 29.
Johnson, John S., 79; 1240 W. Fifteenth-st., April 29.
Lyng, Ellen, 48; 4627 Marshfield-av., April 28.
Mensing, August, 55; 648 Washington-blvd., April 30.
Parker, Clara M., 48; 6140 Michigan-av., April 30.
Prinz, Cleues, 6; 638 N. Ashland-av., April 29.
Seifer, Katy, 35; 447 Twenty-sixth-st., May 1.
Schrieber, Henrietta, 71; 629 Center-av., April 30.
Todmen, Minnie, 34; 465 Morgan-st., April 30.
Urwanger, Anna, 81; 202 Orchard-st., April 29.
Waters, William, 45; 1201 Forty-seventh-st., April 29.
Wickland, Carl A., 58; 3228 S. Canal-st., May 1.
Ward, May L., 22; Presbyterian Hospital, April 30.

DEATHS.

BOLAND—John, at his residence, 138 Eugenie-st., Sunday, May 1, aged 70 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARTELME—Maria Bartelme, widow of John Bartelme, at the home of her son, Frank Bartelme, 542 N. Robey-st., May 1, at 6 o'clock p. m., aged 79 years, 8 months. Funeral Tuesday, May 3, 1:30 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

BULL—John Preston Bull, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Tolman, 538 Dearborn-av., at 6:20 a. m., May 1. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS.

DE KOVEN—John, at his residence, 402 Dearborn-av., at 2 p. m. April 30. Funeral from St. James' Church, cor. Cass and Huron-sts., on Tuesday, May 3, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Interment private. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

GRUETZMACHER—The Rev. F. C. Gruetzmacher, May 1, 1898. Beloved husband of Mrs. Lydia [nee Loeber], aged 39 years. Funeral from residence, 5545 Union-av., at 10:30 a. m., to church, Morgan and 53d-sts., to Rosehill, Wednesday, May 4.

KITE—Robert W. Kite, on Saturday, April 30, in the 21st year of his age, at Joliet. Interment at Channabon, Ill.

KUNZE—May 1, Nellie Kunze, beloved wife of Edward F. Kunze, aged 47 years. Funeral Tuesday, May 3, at 10 a. m., from 6119 Stewart-av., to Oakwoods. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

OCHS—Henry H. Ochs, son of the late Adam Ochs, on Saturday night at his home, 834 Milwaukee-av. Funeral on Tuesday, May 3, at 1 p. m. to Rosehill.

PLATT—April 30, Carrie Dinton, wife of Lucius C. Platt. Funeral service at her home, Lake Forest, Tuesday at 3 p. m. Train leaves C. & N. W. at 2 p. m.

SWENSON—Carolina Swenson, dearly beloved wife of John L. Swenson, at her home, 1418 Roscoe-st., May 1, at 7:30 p. m., aged 65 years 4 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

TOOMEY—Officer John A. Toomey, at his residence, 3554 Fifth-av., May 1, 1898. Funeral notice hereafter.

WAITE—Horace F. Waite, suddenly, April 30. Funeral Monday, May 2, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 7 Astor-st.

WARBURTON—Mrs. Ellen, on April 30, at the Baptist Hospital. Beloved mother of Frank Warburton and sister of Mrs. Emily Geer. Funeral private. Interment at Calvary.

WIPPO—Charles Wippo Sr., April 30. Funeral from his late residence, 573 N. Clark-st., Tuesday, May 3. Interment at Graceland.

WOODWORTH—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Rogers, 1802 Chicago-av., Evanston, on May 1, Mrs. Mary I. Woodworth, aged 88 years. Funeral on Tuesday, May 3, at 2 o'clock. Burial private. Montpelier papers please copy.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

A LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE will sell balance of beautiful pattern hats, worth up to $12 and $15, for $3.50. 15 E. Washington-st., third floor.

MAN—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work; state salary expected and experience. Address W O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SODA CLERK, with city refs. Call after 10 a. m. 504 N. Clark.

THE BEST FLOWER SEEDS IN AMERICA AT VAUGHAN'S, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn
The Crowds Are Still Coming!
MAY IRWIN Only and Last Matinee Saturday.
....THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
Next Sunday—Rice's "French Maid."

SCHILLER OPERA CO....
50 Cents. Any Seat. All Reserved.
65—ARTISTS—65
IN NANON
Hear DOROTHY MORTON sing "Old Glory"

HOOLEY'S THEATER— HARRY J. POWERS Sole Lessee & Mgr.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Mr. Charles Frohman's Empire Theater Co. in
Under the Red Robe Six Nights Only.
May 9th—MR. DANIEL FROHMAN'S NEW YORK LYCEUM THEATER COMPANY in "The Princess and the Butterfly."
Seat Sale begins Thursday at 8:30 A. M.

HOPKINS
Clifford & Huth, The Three Hats
PROF. MORRIS' PONIES—MRS. ALICE SHAW & Daughters—Smith & Fuller—M'Cloud & Melville—Alice Gilmore—and others.

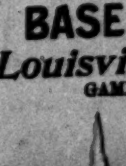
LINCOLN—Matinee Saturday and Thursday, 25c
HOYT'S BIGGEST AND BEST "A MILK-WHITE FLAG."
Special Bargain Matinee—Saturday & Thursday, 25c
Next Sun. Mat. The Original "McCarthy's Mishaps."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
—LAST WEEK—
HOYT'S "A Stranger in New York."

ALHAMBRA PACKED LAST NIGHT.
ALHAMBRA
10c, 20c, 30c.
NEILL ALHAMBRA STOCK CO. in LOST PARADISE
Next Sunday—Great Naval Play, "THE ENSIGN."

ACADEMY. UNDER THE DOME. Naval Drama. White Squadron at Anchor.
Net Sunday—THE MILK WHITE FLAG.

GREAT NORTHERN— Quincy street, Near State.
TONIGHT—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
HENDERSON'S STOCK CO. in Revival Augustin
15, 25, 50—Daly's Laughing Success—15, 25, 50
THE LOTTERY OF LOVE
Next Mon., Robertson's Military Drama, "OURS"



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Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day—3 and 8.
SAM T. JACK'S BROADWAY SHOW,
With the Only and Incomparable
TROJA!
Prices.........10c, 20c, 30c.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
BASEBALL TODAY.
Louisville vs. Chicago.
GAME CALLED AT 3:30.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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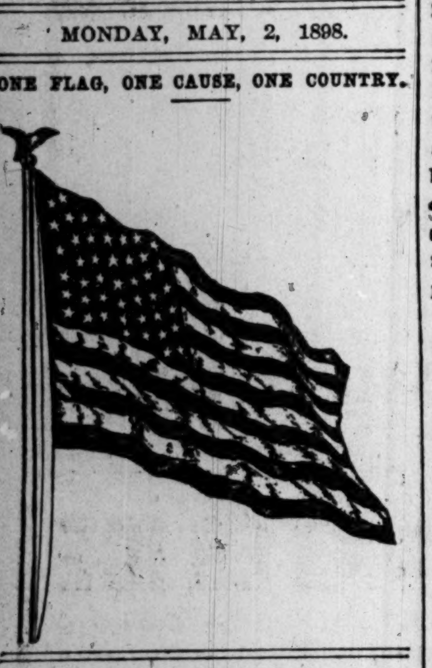
MONDAY, MAY, 2, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



PAID CIRCULATION OF
The Tribune
YESTERDAY
190,509

While Admiral Sampson is tearing down the pillars of the Spanish Philistines' temple he will be careful not to be caught by the falling structure.

New York City has already exceeded its legal debt limit by $50,000,000. So it may be said to be entitled to the cognomen "Greater" at least by virtue of its debt.

China has decided not to issue a proclamation of neutrality. Now, if it will keep a good stock of coal at some Chinese port, the failure to declare neutrality will be overlooked.

The announcement that the Bradley-Martins are to take up their residence in Europe is interesting chiefly in view of the fact that it will create no appreciable vacuum in this country.

The big battleship Oregon has safely reached Rio Janeiro, and is now well informed as to the existence of war between the United States and Spain, having left the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario in the mouth of the Plate River 1,000 miles in its wake. As it is already accompanied by the Marietta and has no doubt been joined by the newly purchased Nictheroy at Rio Janeiro, no fears are entertained for its safety. It will probably be able to join Admiral Sampson's fleet in ten or twelve days at the farthest.

SENDING TROOPS TO CUBA.

General Shafter of the regular army, who according to the present understanding, is to command the first troops to be sent to Cuba, has written a letter to his brother, in which he states that—

> There are a number of weak-kneed sisters who think we ought to wait until a large army can be organized, but, if we do that, we will wait until the height of the yellow fever season, and then go over and die like sheep. If my opinion is asked, I shall advise putting every man of the regular army that we can rake and scrape on Cuban soil within the next ten days, and, with the aid of the insurgents, I believe we can take Havana before we have been there a week. That done, the surrender of the Spanish forces follows, as a matter of necessity, and we can leave the island for the navy to blockade, and let the inhabitants fix up a government to suit themselves.

General Shafter may be influenced somewhat by his desire to get to fighting as soon as possible, but undoubtedly he is correct in the opinion that if soldiers are to be sent to Cuba before October and the close of the sickly season they should be sent at once and clean out the Spaniards before the sickly season fairly begins. General Shafter does not seem to have any doubt that that can be done with the assistance of the insurgent forces. When the Spanish troops have been disposed of there will be no necessity for keeping American troops on the island during the summer.

But the latest news from Washington is to the effect that General Shafter's desire for a speedy journey to Cuba may not be gratified. The plan to send a considerable body of troops to the island this week or next, which had been practically agreed on, may be abandoned. The reason is the danger from yellow fever. The medical officers, and even the Cuban leaders, anxious as they are to see American soldiers in the island, advise delay. The latter admit that half the troops sent from the United States between now and October will be in the hospital half the time.

So the President is perplexed. If nothing is done between now and October beyond blockading the island and sending supplies of arms, provisions, etc., to Gomez, the sufferings of the reconcentrados and of all the Cubans who are within the Spanish lines will be terrible. Whatever food there is will go to the Spanish troops and volunteers. Those who do not bear arms will fare badly. On the other hand, to send troops to Cuba when not absolutely necessary, with a reasonable certainty that one-third will die of disease and another third be invalided, is not an agreeable business. The commanders of an earlier day would not have hesitated, but there is more humanity today, as well as more sanitary knowledge.

The question is one which must be settled within a few days one way or the other. If troops are not sent almost immediately it will be murderous to send them before October, and they will not be sent. But in that event it may be that Gomez and the blockade will bring Blanco to terms before fall. He will understand soon, if he does not already, that no aid from Spain can reach him.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S SPLENDID VICTORY.

War exists in grim reality in Manila Bay. The first battle of the war for Cuban freedom has been fought and victory crowns American arms. The Maine has been remembered and its murdered seamen have been avenged in far away Asiatic waters.

The Governor of the Philippine Islands, who a few days ago issued such a flamboyant pronunciamento, tells the story of Spanish defeat to Madrid and Madrid gives out the doleful news in reluctant and somewhat disjointed cablegrams, which it may be assumed do not tell the whole truth and evidently keep back the full extent of the disaster to the Spanish fleet for fear of its effect upon the Spanish people.

From the general drift of the dispatches it would appear that Commodore Dewey, with his fleet of five cruisers—the Olympia (flagship), Baltimore, Boston, Concord, and Raleigh—and the gunboat Petrel approached the shore under cover of the darkness on Saturday night and at daybreak yesterday morning steamed into Manila Bay, where he found himself confronted by the Spanish fleet, which had not sailed away, as had been stated, and the shore batteries. Numerically the odds were against him. To our six cruisers and one gunboat were opposed eight cruisers and five gunboats. To our 118 guns were opposed 148 guns. But the American guns were heavier, the American vessels were stancher and stronger, and American seamen and gunners—there are no better in the world. The action began at once and there were two engagements during the day, the result of which was the destruction of the Reina Christina (the flagship of the Spanish squadron), the Don Juan de Austria, whose commander was killed, and the Castilla. Madrid dispatches say that others were sunk to avoid capture and that the American fleet was severely damaged. There are no intimations, however, that any American vessel was destroyed. If there had been the news would have been sent out by the Spaniards speedily and exultantly. From the tenor of the dispatches it seems certain that the Spanish Asiatic fleet has been wiped out and that all that was saved was Spanish honor, a flimsy sort of salvage, which will not prove specially consoling to the Spanish people.

If this news be correct Spain's Asiatic colony is now at the mercy of Commodore Dewey's fleet after a gallant fight not only with the Spanish fleet, but with the shore forts. The latter will undoubtedly receive the attentions of the Commodore today. In the meantime, the hills to the rear of Manila are swarming with insurgents, who will rush in when our fleet has cleared the way and take possession of the capital and set up a free and stable government.

This crushing defeat is but the beginning of the end. If the Spanish vessels which left Cape Verde are crossing the ocean, which is doubtful, they will never go back. Spain will lose another fleet. Meanwhile the North Atlantic squadron will tighten its grip upon Cuba, reducing the fortifications of Havana as it has those of Matanzas and Cabanas, while it opens up communications with the insurgents under Gomez and Garcia and supplies them with the arms and munitions they so sadly need. The battle in Manila Bay is the first chapter in the story of Cuban freedom. The story will not be a long one, but it will be interesting reading. "The Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, O," as they were in the days of the Constitution.

Ian Maclaren All Right. Judging from a rather indefinite dispatch received from Liverpool, the Rev. John Watson of that city, known throughout America as Ian Maclaren, is not to be bound by the narrow reactionist policy of the heresy hunters. The Presbyterian synod, under which Dr. Watson works, is at present assembled in his own church at Liverpool. Certain ultra-orthodox sticklers have taken this opportunity to prefer heresy charges against him for the liberal utterances of his book, "The Mind and the Master." There is more genuine religion in one page of Ian Maclaren's sensible and devout book than there is in a whole library of the narrow doctrinal dissertations of the professional heresy hunters who have attacked him, and it is a satisfaction to learn that the English synod has unanimously refused to entertain the trumped-up charges sought to be laid before it. Perhaps the English Presbyterians have taken a leaf from the experience of their American brethren in the case which has resulted in driving Dr. Briggs into the Episcopal Church.

A DEMORALIZING PROPOSITION.

The passage of the big naval appropriation bill has been delayed by the rejection by the House of the report of the conference committee. The conferees agreed to accept a Senate amendment which authorizes naval officers who make discoveries or inventions which may be used by the government to go into the court of claims and sue for compensation for the same. Because of this amendment the report of the committee was rejected by the heavy vote of 118 to 42. The bill will not be likely to get through until the Senate recedes.

As a rule, neither army nor navy officers have asked or expected any compensation from the government for inventions made by them which it was able to utilize. They have felt that their status was altogether different from that of ordinary inventors, who are entitled to reap all the profits of their discoveries. In speaking against the Senate amendment Mr. Sayers of Texas asserted that—

> It was unpatriotic in the highest degree for officers educated, fed, clothed, and maintained by the government to take advantage of its necessities to demand pay for the use of inventions and discoveries they are able to make because of their surroundings, and in consequence of the facilities afforded them by the government in their every day duty.

This is a view of the case which the officers in both branches of the service have taken generally. It is a sound view. To lay down the principle that every officer is to be paid for every invention which he makes which the government can be induced to use may be to demoralize the service and lead to continual forages on the Treasury. Mr. Cannon asserted that the Senate amendment would be likely to cost the government 25 millions a year.

In the course of debate the question was asked whether it would be right for the government, if one of its officers receiving $1,500 a year were to develop the inventive genius of an Ericsson, to use his valuable discoveries without compensation. The reply was that if such a case did happen Congress could recognize the special services of that officer. There certainly would be no objection to that being done in the case of a discovery of immense value. It will be better for the morale of the service to let the old rule stand.

Latter-Day Copperheads. A Toronto dispatch announces the arrival in that city within the last few days of some forty families from the United States, who, as it is stated, had left the States "in consequence of the outbreak of the war." Most of them are said to be from the Eastern States and several of them from Boston; and it is added, "they expect to reside in Toronto or other parts of Ontario during the war." People who have become alarmed thus early lest they should receive a visit from the Spaniards in the guise of an invading army are greatly to be pitied. Possibly, however, they may have been "Copperheads" during our late war and simply fled as a matter of habit. But the loss to the country is not perceptible nor will it suffer materially if they never return.

WHEN READY, THEN STRIKE.

Many people are manifesting impatience at what they conceive to be the delay of the authorities in control of our land and naval forces in opening the campaign against Spain. They would have immediate action, which they would expect to be followed by a continuous line of successes without any waiting between the acts. While they have no doubt of the final result, they want to see things moving on swiftly towards the end. It is barely possible that some of this class are to be found in both the army and the navy, though it is safe to say that they are not the controlling spirits in either.

It was the same way in 1861. Then there was a large class who wanted to hurry things forward, and the cry of "On to Richmond" was heard from a score or more of journals, some of them among the most influential in the country. Some talked of ending the war in sixty or a hundred days, and 75,000 men were called out to do it. Then came "Bull Run," and even the most impatient clamorers for "on to Richmond" discovered their error. They had to wait for years, but finally triumphed at Appomattox.

There is no need to anticipate a repetition of the history of the civil war, either in the first repulse or its length. Yet it is the duty of the government to exercise due caution, and move when it is ready to act successfully, and to hold every point which it occupies. The people will do well to cultivate the virtue of patience and not expect lightning speed in the inception of the campaign. It is of the first importance that everything should be in complete readiness for vigorous and decisive action, and, when the campaign has fairly opened, that it should proceed as steadily and as unerringly as Grant conducted the campaign which ended in the fall of Richmond and the close of the civil war. When everything is in order and all arranged for action, then it may be expected blow will follow blow in quick succession until peace and victory are secured together. In this way life and treasure will be saved and a more lasting peace established.

In the meantime the army, composed of the best material, is being seasoned and disciplined for effective action, and the navy is being exercised in a manner proving its ability to cope with the enemy. Congress has important work to do in the passage of the laws needed to furnish means to pay the expenses of the war. It is not enough that we should have soldiers and sailors, but we must have the means to pay them. The Treasury must be placed on a sound footing as well as the army and the navy. The bill providing 110 million dollars additional revenue, 100 million Treasury certificates, and not to exceed 500 millions in bonds—the sinews of war—now goes to the Senate, and if that body is at patriotic as it was in making the appropriation of 50 millions to strengthen the navy a few weeks ago the bill should become a law without delay. The navy is before Havana and patrolling the Cuban waters; the army is getting in readiness for a relentless, vigorous, and swift campaign. But the people must wait. It is hard to be patient when they wish to see things move straight along, but that is not the way victories are won in the outset of a war. When the government is ready there is the best assurance that it will make the war "short, sharp, and decisive."

According to the latest reports war exists at Manila. A "short, sharp, decisive blow" has been struck.

Patriotic Vermont. The quota of the patriotic little State of Vermont under the recent call of the President for troops to fight the Spaniards is only 500 men, and yet it has asked through its Senator, General Proctor, permission to make it a full regiment and a battery of artillery. Enlistment has been actively going on during the last week, and the recruits are said to include a magnificent body of men both physically and mentally. It is also stated that the Governor is contemplating calling the Legislature together in extra session with a view to securing the passage of an act giving to the Vermont volunteers $7 per month in addition to the $13 paid by the general government, as was done during the civil war. There is no discount on Vermont's patriotism—in fact, it has been proved in every war from the revolution down to the present time.

WHAT 3 PER CENT BONDS WILL MEAN.

It is proposed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 3 per cent bonds, not to exceed 500 millions, to get money with which to carry on the war. Unless the conflict with Spain drags on interminably and the expenses are unexpectedly heavy, there is no probability that the half-billion limit will be reached, but if bonds are sold to the amount of only 300 or 400 millions the United States will have shown the world how excellent is its credit. When it has borrowed hundreds of millions in time of war, paying only 3 per cent interest, it will have done something never accomplished by the government of any other country.

The negotiation of great loans at so low a rate of interest as 3 per cent will do more than merely impress foreigners with a lively sense of the financial strength of the United States. The average rate of interest paid by borrowers in this country must inevitably decline. When the government pays a lower price for money than it has been in the habit of paying, private borrowers will expect to pay less. They will assume, with propriety, that the price paid for the use of money is declining.

As the rent paid for money sinks the owners of it—the men whom the Socialists and Populists hold in such utter detestation, and whom they are so anxious to despoil—will get less for the use of it. On the other hand, manufacturers and all other business-men will be enabled to borrow more capital without swelling their interest accounts. The cost of carrying on their business will be decreased. They will be able to manufacture and sell goods more cheaply. So the consumers will get ultimately the benefit of the cheaper money.

The man who wants to borrow five hundred or a thousand dollars on a mortgage so he may put up a house on the lot he has bought will be able to do so on better terms. Whoever wishes to borrow on real or personal security for any purpose will be able to do so on better terms after the government has set the pace by borrowing several hundred million dollars at 3 per cent. So the present or prospective borrowers of the country should not be the persons to worry over the pending proposition for the sale of bonds in time of war.

Invasion of Vivandieres. According to a dispatch from Havana to a New York paper a new feature has been added to the proposed campaign of the Spaniards for the subjugation of the United States which is pretty sure to give an added impulse to enlistments on this side of the line. This consists in the alleged offer of seventeen young ladies of Havana to accompany Captain General Blanco in the capacity of vivandieres when he commences his campaign of invasion by landing on the Florida coast. If unaccompanied by the rude Dons these "vivandieres" would undoubtedly be able to march with entire safety from Jacksonville to Chicago, and possibly even to San Francisco and be received with open arms along the whole route taken in their triumphal journey. The trouble will begin, however, at the landing if they attempt to bring any of those intolerable Dons with them, as America draws the line at that class of invaders and will have none of them. Otherwise they will be sure of a welcome from every "Yankee pig" between the Straits of Florida and the great lakes. There will be general interest in learning the fact that General Parrado has completed plans for the contemplated invasion, though the date at which it is to begin has not been announced.

COMMERCIAL CLUB PATRIOTISM.

There was an illustration of the results of the education through which the country has been passing during the last three months at the banquet of the Commercial club of Chicago at the Auditorium Hotel last Saturday evening. As everywhere else, the topic was Cuba and the war with Spain, and the speeches were permeated throughout by the same patriotic spirit which pervades all classes of American citizens at the present time.

The occasion was noteworthy in view of the fact that it was before the same club a few months ago that Professor von Holst of the University of Chicago delivered an address sharply criticising the policy of the administration in reference to the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian republic. A different sentiment on this occasion was evident in the tone of the principal speeches, and there are abundant reasons for believing that it was shared by the majority of those present. At all events the speakers gave their auditors much food for reflection, and it was in harmony with the spirit of the time.

Judge P. S. Grosscup, who has on other occasions given evidence of an independent and progressive judgment on public affairs, delivered the opening speech, in which he did not hesitate to take issue with the position of Professor von Holst in favor of a policy of seclusion for this country. He recognized the fact that ocean coaling stations were a necessity to us, and that the seizure or annexation of Hawaii might become mandatory in order to insure our own safety. Mere privileges, he maintained, were not enough, and added:

> We want rights that in times of war are bound to be respected. For that reason in the Hawaiian Islands we want more than permission to enter Pearl Harbor and receive coal. If at the present time Spain should demand of the little republic that it respect the international laws of neutrality and issue a proclamation to that effect, the United States would have no rights in Hawaii, and its fleets would be prevented from operating in any part of the broad Pacific. Emergencies beget doctrines, as well as men, and I doubt not that the American flag will fly over Hawaii if hostilities continue long and threaten much. I trust personally that war will result in the title of the United States to the harbors of Hawaii and to its political sovereignty.

The Judge's indorsement of the attitude of the government in connection with the war with Spain was no less emphatic, and he argued that it would have the effect to strengthen the bonds of nationality at home and draw us more strongly to the Anglo-Saxon race across the seas. He said:

> I believe that the war will quicken the nation with a more expansive notion of what its duty, its dignity, and its position among mankind are. Its first result will be to unite the people as one man, and to kindle an enthusiasm for the flag. Call it jingoism, if you will, or Fourth of July spread eagleism, if you will, but I tell you that it is the bond which closest unites the people of a nation and drives out internal dissension. Love for the flag is one of the greatest of civic virtues. In the second place it will remove the irrational hatred which some Americans have for the Anglo-Saxons across the sea. We have seen England's sympathy, and we will remember it.

David P. Jones, a former engineer of the navy, retired with the rank of commander, strongly supported the view maintained by Judge Grosscup and argued that the evidence pointed unerringly to the destruction of the Maine by Spanish hands, while the Hon. W. J. Calhoun, who visited Cuba as special commissioner appointed by President McKinley, a few months ago, reiterated and confirmed the story of the terrible destitution and suffering among the noncombatants of Cuba, caused by the inhuman starvation policy of the Spaniards, as told by Senators Proctor, Gallinger, Thurston, and others. He declared that "Cuba is today the most distressed spot on the face of the earth and Spain has forfeited every right of sovereignty it ever held over the island." The closing speech by the veteran hero of the war of the rebellion, General O. O. Howard, was that of the soldier and patriot he has always proved himself, who, in spite of age and the service he has already performed, is ready again to peril his life in behalf of free Cuba.

There is no discount on the patriotism displayed at the Commercial club last Saturday evening.

The Recent Suffrage Decision. A recent decision has been made by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Williams vs. The State of Mississippi, wherein the State constitution was attacked on the ground that it violated the fourteenth amendment. The court held that the constitution of the State does not on its face discriminate between the races, and that it had not been shown that its actual administration is evil, but only that evil is possible under it. While this decision sets at rest the legality of the Mississippi constitution, the New Orleans Times-Democrat admits that it is not equally convincing as to the Louisiana one, inasmuch as the suffrage clause adopted by the constitutional convention has for its purpose not only to shut out the negroes but actually shuts them out by going back to a year when they were not citizens. The restrictive provisions of the Mississippi constitution reach white men as well as negroes, but this is not the case with the Louisiana suffrage ordinance, which establishes a special exemption from the provisions of the law applying to whites alone.

Calling for Help. Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, discharged his duty faithfully by distributing the supplies left in his charge by the American Consul for the reconcentrados for whom they were intended, and got himself in trouble in consequence, compelling him to call for an English warship to protect him. Although these supplies had been contributed by Americans for the benefit of starving Cubans, the Spaniards had intended to appropriate them for the use of the troops: hence the dissatisfaction with the Consul.

ABUSING THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The Mayor, at the request of "organized labor," has appointed Edward Carroll, the President of the Building Trades council, a member of the Civil Service commission. On Saturday a number of representatives of labor organizations called on the Mayor to thank him for having "established a new principle that labor shall have representation in conducting the affairs of the municipality."

There is no reason why an intelligent and honest representative of labor—and Mr. Carroll is believed to be both—should not be appointed a member of the Civil Service commission, provided he will bear in mind the fact that union and non-union labor stand on an equal footing under the civil service law, and that no man who applies to be examined can be discriminated against because he does not have a union card. There are so many places under the city which must be filled by men drawn from what are called the laboring classes and the merit system is such a benefit to them that it is not odd they should ask to be represented on the Civil Service commission.

One of the members of the delegation that called on the Mayor does not seem to understand that the merit system is for the good of the class he pretends to represent. He asserted that "the common people are as much opposed to the civil service law as they ever were," and that that law is simply "an outcome of anarchy in high places, by which it is sought to keep the poor down." His alleged objection to the law is that "we do not have the same advantages as the 'classes' in getting education enough to pass civil service examinations."

This is a wanton misrepresentation of the civil service law and of the way in which it has been administered. No greater degree of education has been required of any man than he must have to discharge the duties of the place he wants to fill. Where physical ability is all that is required, as in the case of common laborers, the educational qualifications of applicants are not considered. But to be a competent policeman or fireman, or mechanician a man must know how to read and write. He must have the education which the public schools give to the children of the poor as well as to those of the well-to-do.

This walking delegate who attacks the civil service law does not assign the true reason for his opposition. He prefers the spoils system to the merit system because it would be easier for him to get on the city pay-rolls under the former than under the latter. Doubtless he has political friends who would be able to get him a fat job if there were no civil service law, because he has been able to give them some assistance at the primaries and at the polls.

The assertion of this walking delegate that the "common people" are opposed to the merit system is true only of those who are aware of the fact that they have no merits. The mass of the workingmen are aware that the civil service law—to use the language of the Mayor—"takes them out of the hands of the politicians and Aldermen." Under that law men who want to be policemen do not have to pay "$100 each for their jobs" as they did under the spoils system. Labor demagogues may be against the merit system, but honest, intelligent labor is for it.

To Stamp Out War. In a speech at the Grant anniversary dinner in New York, the other day, the eloquent Bourke Cockran gave utterance to the following sentiment:

> Over Grant's tomb is emblazoned "Let us have peace." We are engaged not in kindling the torch of war but in stamping it out. We are seeking peace. We are determined to impose it. That is the end before us. Praise God, it will ever be peace, radiant peace, enduring forever and forever!

This is as eloquent as it is patriotic, and there could be no more appropriate place for its utterance than an occasion designed to commemorate the birth of the man who said "Let us have peace," and no more fitting time than when the country is entering upon a war to compel peace in the interest of humanity.

AN IMPOSSIBLE AGREEMENT.

Sir Frederick Pollock, who is professor of jurisprudence at Oxford and a high authority concerning all questions of international and constitutional law, proposes in a communication to the London Chronicle a formal alliance between Great Britain and the United States. It is to be based on the recognition by the latter of the former as "the other great North American power," and the acceptance by Great Britain of the Monroe doctrine as "a rule of action for herself as well as for the United States." In brief, the ingenious suggestion is that Great Britain should be guaranteed the possession of Canada, and in return is to help the United States to keep the rest of Europe out of the Western Hemisphere.

The British government is not run by Oxford professors and hence no such proposition as the above will be made to the United States. If made, of course it would not be accepted. This country will not recognize any European nation as "the other great North American power," and thus admit that there is a European power which has a right to coöperate in the regulation of affairs on this side of the Atlantic. The United States has witnessed the gradual shrinkage of the area of foreign rule on this hemisphere and will not take it for granted that such rule is to endure indefinitely anywhere in the new world—in Canada or in the West India islands.

The United States has no desire to interfere with British rule in Canada so long as that rule is acceptable to the inhabitants of that part of the American continent, as it seems to be at this time. The United States never will attempt to force on the Canadians a form of government they do not want, no matter how much better it may be than the one they have. But, on the other hand, if at any time the Canadians decide "to dissolve the political bands which have connected them" with England and assume a "separate and equal station" among the powers of the earth the "mother country" will have to let them go.

If the Canadian provinces desire to become American States they will be admitted into the union whether Great Britain likes it or not. The wishes of the Canadians will be consulted, and no protests which the British government may make will be heeded. The failure of Montgomery and Arnold early in the war of the revolution to capture Quebec lost to the United States territory it should have had and which would have made the northern tier of States. Had Quebec been taken the gold mines of the Klondike would be on American soil now.

So the United States will not enter into any stipulations with Great Britain concerning Canada. It will not assume that there is a prospect of an indefinite prolongation of foreign rule there. It will not admit that Great Britain is "a great North American power," and hence the Monroe doctrine cannot apply to that country. Great Britain is a European power having extensive possessions, at present, in the Western Hemisphere. The United States is the only "great North American power," and it "brooks no rival near the throne."

For regimental surgeon for the New York Seventh Regiment—Dr. Mary Walker.

One of the most important stations in military life at this time is the coaling station.

Look out for a dirge from Sousa. He has wagered a suit of clothes that the war will be over in two months.

Dies irae, dies illa, when the Commodore's flotilla shells the Spaniards at Manila!

Suggestion by the women: Why not put a tax of one cent on each bag of peanuts?

Ah, what a tangled web we weave when we put in office men like Van Cleave!

The Spanish lion died centuries ago. There is nothing now but Spanish lyin'.

The yellow fever will also observe strict neutrality.

Even the hotel bell boys are going to the front.

What shall we do with our great men's sons?

Where is Chaplain McCabe?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Namely.

"These letters," said the editor of the Daily Bread, looking through the communications that had come in that morning finding fault with his position on the Cuban war question, "seem to be mostly anonymous."

"Anonymous!" exclaimed his indignant assistant. "That's no name for it!"

Where the Blow Falls.

"You men may do the actual fighting," she was saying, "but the cost of the war will fall on the uncomplaining women."

"Ah, yes," he replied, "in tears and heartaches! I know, dear."

"Look, too," she rejoined, bitterly, "at the tax on chewing gum!"

And he was silent. He had not thought of that.

How Sadly Deceived!

First Klondiker (turning his other side to the fire)—"Well, I wonder what's the news down in the States."

Second Klondiker (piling more logs on the fire)—"News? There ain't any. Everybody's waitin' to hear from us!"

Failed for Once.

"Madam," said the officer, "I have a warrant for searching these premises for a valuable article of jewelry believed to have been stolen by you."

"You have, have you?" she answered, defiantly. "Well, you may begin by searching me!"

The bluff was a costly one. The officer was a woman in disguise, and found the pocket at the first dive.

A Poser.

Uncle Sam bent again over the chart of the Atlantic Ocean and studied it closely.

"Puzzle picture," he muttered. "Find the Spanish fleet."

Divided Interest.

"What's the latest?" eagerly inquired the man with the flag on the lapel of his coat, who had just come up.

"No game—rain," answered one of the men standing near the bulletin board.

PERSONALS.

Lord Delameres' big game hunting expedition in British East Africa bagged twenty elephants in a single month.

Henry C. Elwell of Philadelphia in June next will complete fifty years' service as a private in the Pennsylvania militia.

It is said that Crozier, who invented the disappearing gun carriage, got his idea from a Kansas prairie dog jumping into its hole.

Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas served with the Illinois Volunteers during the war, and since February, 1896, has drawn a pension of $12 a month.

The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Greece will be away from Athens for a year. They are to divide the period of their absence between Germany and Denmark.

The German Empress has accepted the invitation of Queen Victoria to spend a part of the summer at Abergeldie Castle in Scotland. The Empress is in poor health.

Mme. Colmache, a remarkable old lady now living in London, is the widow of Talleyrand's last secretary, and her memory of the events of her husband's secretaryship is still remarkably vivid.

Henry and Richard Clark, brothers, and both blind, who live in Asheville, N. C., are employed by the government as mail carriers. They travel to the little mountain towns over rough roads, without guides, trusting entirely to the intelligence of their horses.

The tomb of the late Duke of Clarence, in the Albert Chapel at Windsor Castle, is now being completed. A recumbent statue of the deceased Prince is to be placed on the lid of the beautiful Mexican onyx sarcophagus containing the coffin, and the royal burial place will be surrounded by handsome bronze railings.

TALK OF THE WAR.

Spain is said to rely on the sympathy of Europe. Well, she is likely to have use for it.—Albany Argus.

Spain's proposition to exchange captured merchantmen would be more timely if Spain had captured any of ours to trade.—Buffalo Express.

If the Spaniards don't like the way President McKinley is conducting the war, let them come over and try a hand at it themselves.—Syracuse Post.

The Spaniards may perhaps take comfort in the fact that we have as yet not captured enough prizes to square up for the wreck of the Maine.—Philadelphia Press.

Spanish 4s are giving some new demonstrations concerning physics. They prove that sometimes things don't stop going down, even when they hit the bottom.—Cleveland Leader.

Cheers today for the brave soldiers who are mustering under the Stars and Stripes! Tears today for the heroes who fought and suffered and fell under the Southern cross!—Atlanta Journal.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

The Last Creation.—She—"You shouldn't blame a girl for being thoughtless." He—"Why not?" She—"Because even the first woman was an afterthought."—Brooklyn Life.

Nurse—"I lost thrack uv th' children, mum." Mrs. Cums—"Good gracious, why didn't you speak to an officer." Nurse—"That's how it happened, mum."—Jewish Comment.

She—"Yes, the eyes have been referred to as the windows of the soul." He—"Have you ever noticed how many people there are whose windows need washing?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Watts—"You folks are dreadfully slow. We are using individual communion cups at our church." Mrs. Potts—"Slow, are we? Next week we begin using capsules."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—"Dear me, Walter, these are terrible things you tell me about Arthur. How do you happen to know so much about him?" He (a rival of Arthur's for her hand)—"Why, Daisy, I'm his best friend."—Exchange.

None for Him.—"The doctor would like to see you inside," said the maid to the caller who was waiting in the reception-room. "Not much," said the startled patient, "he can't try any X-ray on me."—Yonkers Statesman.

NEWS AND NOTES.

General Weyler has arrived at Madrid and his rapid-fire typewriter will probably be unlimbered at once.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Governor Pingree will command the Michigan troops in person, and if they spend the summer in camp he expects to have the finest potato patch in the whole army.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One does not ordinarily think of a ferryboat as available in war, but the Boston Common Council has just voted to turn over the ferryboats of the city without charge to the government for use as gunboats.

The citizen soldiers of America should carry rifles for the Spaniards and food and clothing for the Cubans. The charitable people who must stay at home should provide the food and clothes.—Denver Republican.

The latest ship captured from the Spaniards had in its cargo two barrels of sausage, thirty-nine barrels of ham, one keg of sausage casings, fifteen barrels of pork, and ten cases of pork stuffs. And yet the Spaniards call us pigs!—Baltimore American.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Spain Was Never a Sea Power—Its History Only a Succession of Naval Disasters.

But it was not by sea that Spain won her supremacy and not by naval victories that she laid her grip on every quarter of the globe. Even when her power and wealth seemed irresistible, when her military reputation was at its height, when the world was strewn with her territories, and the ocean laden with her argosies and fleets, her real naval power was utterly incommensurate with the astonishing pretensions which it made. As soon as England and Holland laid a finger on it her maritime empire crumbled into dust. The armada only revealed a fact which English sailors had long suspected, and the consciousness of which explains Drake's sublime contempt for the menaces of Spain—the fact that, even at the zenith of their fame, the Spaniards had no mastery of the arts by which the sea is held.

Is there on record a battle which shows that Drake and Blake and Jervis and Nelson were mistaken in their low estimate of Spanish seamen? Can any of us recall the name of a Spanish Admiral of genius, or of any great Spanish naval victory since Lepanto, which was won largely by Venetian crews? If we look at the history of Spain since the armada we find only a succession of naval disasters, a succession of triumphs for any State which has ventured to grapple with the Spaniards on the seas.

Take the history of the seventeenth century and follow the career of the Dutch Admirals and of the greatest of Nelson's predecessors—Blake. Take the eighteenth century, and notice how even Alberoni and Patiño failed, with all their efforts, to resuscitate the fleets of Spain. Take the modern war in Chile, and mark how few antagonists Cochrane could find there worthy of his steel. Even in the days of her greatest power at sea Spain was notoriously deficient in the capacity of her sailors, and since those days she has steadily declined.

Today Spanish gunners and Spanish engineers are confessedly among the worst in Europe. It would be little short of a miracle if it should turn out that Spain within the last two decades had bred a race of seamen capable of reversing the unvarying misfortunes of the past. It is when we consider the temper and traditions of the opposing nations, far more than when we study their resources and their fleets, that we realise how little probability a war would offer even of a transient Spanish victory, and how much there is to justify the American people's expectation that from the beginning of the contest they would sweep the Spaniards from the sea.—London Spectator.

German Interests in the Philippines.

Reports to the effect that Germany is trying to induce England to make a joint representation to the United States against a blockade of the Philippines may not be true, but undoubtedly a protest has been made by German firms represented in those islands against the proposed action of our ships.

British and German business interests in the Philippines are much greater than those of the Spanish themselves. It is stated that of the 33 great trading houses at Manila only 5 are Spanish. Of the remainder, 14, including 4 Swiss, are German, 12 are English, 1 Dutch, and 1 Belgian. Of the 13 large factories only 6 are Spanish. There are in addition to the above 11 other German firms there, which do an extensive business. The City of Manila has a population variously estimated, but probably of about 125,000, of which the Europeans number some 15,000, not including the troops. The foreign element is almost exclusively Spanish.

Germany has hoped some day to grab the Philippines, and the prospect that under the operations of war the United States may secure control of the islands has stimulated a fear that this country may take permanent possession of them. From our point of view, we know that there is no ground for that apprehension, but it is impossible to make Europe understand that this country is not making a war of conquest. We are supposed to be animated solely by a desire to get possession of Cuba and, incidentally, of as many more of Spain's outlying possessions as may fall into our hands.

This consideration has intensified the bad feeling against this country in the German press and among the German people. With the progress of the war, however, there may be a change of sentiment. The German government has pursued thus far a cautious but not unfriendly course towards ours, and it is not probable that there will be any breach in their official relations with each other.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Gunners at Sea and on Land.

The fearful accuracy with which the gunners of the three bombarding ships the other day demolished the fortifications at Matanzas is a warning to our government as to the gunners in the forts. The men of the New York, Puritan, and Cincinnati are merely what their brothers are throughout the entire fleet, whether about Cuba or the Philippines. They are all what may be called "dead shots," fitted to become so by nature, but made so by constant practice, in which the matter of expense has wisely been ignored. The great economy of the expenditure for that purpose was shown impressively in the quarter of an hour's firing at Matanzas.

Are the men in the forts as good as those at sea? We believe not, for their practice has been comparatively little. Even the approach and presence of war have not been attended on shore by the study in the art of great-gun firing which the situation demanded. The new artillerymen already added to our defenses may be learning to turn all the cranks that cause disappearing guns to rise, but of practical use of those ponderous weapons they have doubtless seen far little, as, indeed, have the veterans who welcomed them into the army.

If we have not enough of the most approved powder to set all our coast guns in action for practice, the men behind them should be allowed to use some other explosive. A little experience and the army gunners will doubtless be as good at shooting as their comrades on the water.—New York Sun.

Soldiers' Traveling Then and Now.

"When soldiers in the service of the United States are traveling their comfort is pretty well looked after," says F. F. Horner, General Passenger Agent of the Nickel Plate.

"The government requires the railroad companies to provide sleeping cars for the officers and also for the privates if it is possible to procure the cars. The Thirteenth Regiment, which left Buffalo a few days ago, was carried in tourist cars, three men to a section, two occupying the lower berth and one the upper. Of course, if men are to be carried in very large numbers on short notice such arrangements would be impossible, but even then we would have to provide them with ordinary day coaches. The volunteers who answer the present call will be carried in tourist cars if their journey lasts through a night. Otherwise they will go in day coaches. I don't think that any other country on earth looks after its soldiers so well. When I was soldiering we considered a freight car perfectly satisfactory. We generally had to walk. Being packed into a freight car on a hot summer day was rather uncomfortable, and the men usually secured ventilation by knocking holes in the sides of the car with the butts of their rifles. When the officers remonstrated, the boys would say that they were just making loopholes to shoot the 'Johnnies.'"—Buffalo Commercial.

Florida May Furnish the Cigars.

The Cuban war has done one big thing for this country; it has compelled recognition, indirectly, of the value of Florida lands for the production of the finest tobacco in the world. In the course of his recent trip to the South Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was astonished to discover that 160,000,000 Havana cigars were actually grown and manufactured at present on the Florida Peninsula. Already great areas in the western part of the State are planted with this crop, and extensive arrangements have been made for its introduction into the central region. Thus, it may be expected that before long Florida will rival Cuba as a tobacco producer, in respect to the quantity of yield, while the quality of its cigar leaf seems to be quite equal to that of the famous Vuelta Abajo. All the conditions of climate in Florida favor the production of the highest grade of tobacco. The soil is much like that of Cuba, and, by the aid of the system of spraying that imitates natural rainfall, the plants are ripened in forty-five days after they are put out. Tobacco can be grown almost all the year, and crops can be set out in every month nearly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

T FROM EXCHANGES

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hen her power and wealth
ble, when her military repu-
height, when the world was
w territories, and the ocean
argosies and fleets, her real
s utterly incommensurate
shing pretensions which it
as England and Holland
t her maritime empire crum-
The armada only revealed
nglish sailors had long sus-
consciousness of which ex-
sublime contempt for the
n—the fact that, even at the
fame, the Spaniards had no
arts by which the sea is held.
econd a battle which shows
Blake and Jervis and Nel-
ken in their low estimate of
? Can any of us recall the
anish Admiral of genius, or of
nish naval victory since Le-
vas won largely by Venetian
look at the history of Spain
da we find only a succession
ers, a succession of triumphs
hich has ventured to grapple
ards on the seas.
tory of the seventeenth cen-
w the career of the Dutch
of the greatest of Nelson's
Blake. Take the eighteenth
otice how even Alberoni and
with all their efforts, to
n fleets of Spain. Take the
Chile, and mark how few an-
rane could find there worthy
Even in the days of her great-
en Spain was notoriously de-
capacity of her sailors, and
ys she has steadily declined.
sh gunners and Spanish engi-
fessedly among the worst in
uld be little short of a miracle
rn out that Spain within the
des had bred a race of seamen
versing the unvarying misfor-
ast. It is when we consider
nd traditions of the opposing
ore than when we study their
their fleets, that we realize
ability a war would offer even
nt Spanish victory, and how
to justify the American peo-
tion that from the beginning of
hey would sweep the Spaniards
—London Spectator.

nterests in the Philippines.
he effect that Germany is try-
England to make a joint repre-
the United States against a
the Philippines may not be
doubtedly a protest has been
man firms represented in those
st the proposed action of our

German business interests in
es are much greater than those
n themselves. It is stated that
reat trading houses at Manila
Spanish. Of the remainder, 14,
Swiss, are German, 12 are Eng-
, and 1 Belgian. Of the 13 large
y 6 are Spanish. There are in
the above 11 other German
which do an extensive business.
of Manila has a population vari-
ated, but probably of about
which the Europeans number
not including the troops. The
ment is almost exclusively Span-

has hoped some day to grab the
and the prospect that under
ons of war the United States
control of the islands has stimu-
ar that this country may take
possession of them. From our
ew, we know that there is no
that apprehension, but it is im-
make Europe understand that
y is not making a war of con-
are supposed to be animated
desire to get possession of Cuba
ntally, of as many more of Spain's
ossessions as may fall into our

sideration has intensified the bad
inst this country in the German
among the German people. With
es of our war, however, there
change of sentiment. The Ger-
rnment has pursued thus far a
ut not unfriendly course towards
is not probable that there will
in their official relations with
er.—Rochester Democrat and

ners at Sea and on Land.
ful accuracy with which the gun-
the three bombarding ships the
demolished the fortifications at
is a warning to our government
gunners in the forts. The men of
York, Puritan, and Cincinnati
what their brothers are through-
tire fleet, whether about Cuba or
ppines. They are all what may
"dead shots," fitted to become so
, but made so by constant prac-
economy the matter of expense has
en ignored. The great economy
xpenditure for that purpose was
pressively in the quarter of an
g at Matanzas.
men in the forts as good as those
We believe not, for their prac-
been comparatively little. Even
ach and presence of war have not
ed on shore by the study in the
eat-gun firing which the situation
The new artillerymen already
our defenses may be learning to
the cranks that cause disappear-
to rise, but of practical use of
nderous weapons they have doubt-
far little, as, indeed, have the
who welcomed them into the army.
have not enough of the most ap-
owder to set all our coast guns in
r practice, the men behind them
allowed to use some other explo-
little experience and the army gun-
doubtless be as good at shooting
comrades on the water.—New York

ers' Traveling Then and Now.
n soldiers in the service of the
tates are traveling their comfort is
ell looked after," says F. F. Horner,
Passenger Agent of the Nickel Plate.
government requires the railroad
es to provide sleeping cars for the
and for the privates if it is pos-
procure the cars. The Thirteenth
which left Buffalo a few days
s carried in tourist cars, three men to
h, two occupying the lower berth and
upper. Of course, if men are to be
n very large numbers on short no-
arrangements would be impossible,
on the men would have to provide
ith ordinary day coaches. The vol-
who answer the present call will
ed in tourist cars if their journey
rough a night. Otherwise they will
ay coaches. I don't think that any
ountry on earth looks after its
so well. When I was soldiering we
ed a freight car perfectly satisfac-
We generally had to walk. Being
into a freight car on a hot summer
e rather uncomfortable, and the men
secured ventilation by knocking
the sides of the car with the butts
r rifles. When the officers remon-
the boys would say that they were
aking loopholes to shoot the 'John-
—Buffalo Commercial.

rida May Furnish the Cigars.
Cuban war has done one big thing
country; it has compelled recog-
indirectly, of the value of Florida
or the production of the finest to-
n the world. In the course of his re-
rip to the South Secretary of Agri-
Wilson was astonished to discover
50,000,000 Havana cigars were act-
grown and manufactured at present
Florida Peninsula. Already great
in the western part of the State are
with this crop, and extensive ar-
ents have been made for its intro-
into the central region. Thus, it
expected that before long Florida
val Cuba as a tobacco producer, in
to the quantity of yield, while the
of its cigar leaf seems to be equal
that of the famous Vuelta Abajo.
conditions of climate in Florida
the production of the highest grade
acco. The soil is much like that of
and, by the aid of the system of spray-
t imitates natural rainfall, the plants
ed in forty-five days after they are
ar. Tobacco can be grown almost all
ar, and crops can be set out in every
nearly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TOPEKA IS NOW SAFE

Purchased Cruiser Anchors in New York Harbor.

IT HAD A ROUGH PASSAGE.

Lieut. Knapp Spends Six Sleepless Days and Nights on the Bridge.

DETAILS OF ASTOR BATTERY.

J. A. Flynn, an Alton (Ill.) Agitator, Is Prevented from Making a Speech.

LIGHT REGISTRATION RETURNS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, May 1.

Purchased Cruiser Arrives in Port.

Battered without, all afoul within, as beseemed a ship without crew enough to man the swabs and holy stone, the United States cruiser Topeka came into port this morning bearing unquestionable marks of a rough trip across the Atlantic.

It reached here dirty but triumphant. It had dodged the lurking Spaniards with success, had battled successfully with head seas and winds that would make any warship groan, and had come through a great revolving storm which kept Lieutenant Knapp, its temporary commander, on the bridge for six days and nights, during which time he was able to snatch only two hours' sleep. He had shown that it could do its sixteen knots on a pinch even with the poor Welsh coal, which was all that it could get, and in spite of the fact—no guns being mounted on it and its coal bins light—that the red hull showed for a good foot below the water line and its screw was whirling in air a good part of the time.

"Yes, you may come on board," said Lieutenant Knapp to a reporter. "But I can give you only a few moments, for I am utterly tired out."

The only Americans on board were Lieutenant Knapp, Assistant Surgeon Lamotte, retired, who was picked up in Falmouth and pressed into active service, with Captain Charles Stewart, the sailing master, who had the contract of delivering the warship in New York, as the acting navigator. He picked up a nondescript crew, mostly Englishmen, three-quarters of whom served in the engine-room.

The most efficient part of this crew were firemen from the St. Paul, formerly of the American line.

"We left Falmouth at dusk," Lieutenant Knapp said. "We had heard all the stories about torpedo boat destroyers and fast cruisers lurking in the channel waiting to capture us, but I determined to [illegible] them if it were possible.

"I sailed due south until the darkness set in, and then, with all lights out, dodged to the north until I was well out of the track of any vessel which might be lying in wait for a steamer coming out of Falmouth. I kept on the northern course for some distance, and then went south again, and, in short, kept well off the beaten track for transatlantic vessels.

"I took no chances. If I saw smoke or any signs of any vessel I did not stop to inquire, but ran away from it at once. I saw several of the big passenger steamers, but they were far away, and I paid no attention to signals. We met a good deal of fog during the voyage. Whenever I saw any of it I steered straight for it and got into the midst of it as quickly as possible. I reckon this is the first ship ever known that deliberately sought the fog."

Lieutenant Knapp said he gave the engines and the twin screws several opportunities to show what they could do. He figured that in smooth water, with first-class coal and stoking, it could do eighteen knots, with sixteen knots continuous. For transatlantic work, with bad to fair coal, it could only be counted on to make twelve to fourteen knots. It had made an average of 280 knots a day on the run across, which was good, all things considered.

The Topeka mounts no guns at present, though its turrets have been made ready for "four point sevens." It can carry from ten to sixteen rapid fire guns. What its armament is to be Lieutenant Knapp declared he did not know. That will be decided at the navy yard, where it will go tomorrow morning. In its hold it brought sixteen rapid fire Hotchkiss guns and a large amount of ammunition.

The Topeka does not look like the American built boats, but more like a peaceful merchantman. It has a straight stem and a rounded stern, with a high poop and exceedingly high bulwarks. Its hull is painted black, but a good deal of paint has been knocked off. Its two smokestacks are painted yellow. Its two square, brig rigged masts are of wood. The yards will probably be lopped off in short order to make it look more warlike.

It was built for Peru in 1893, but was never paid for. Then Japan bought it at the time war was declared with China. But before it could sail the war was on and it could not leave port. Since then it has been lying idle awaiting a purchaser.

◆

Details of the Astor Battery.

George F. Hawkins, the private secretary of John Jacob Astor, gives the following information about the light artillery battery which Mr. Astor is organizing and the services of which he has offered to the United States government:

"Applications of men anxious to enlist in the battery are being received daily at the office of Mr. Astor. Those applying are all of a desirable class, able-bodied young men, many of whom have had previous military experience. None of them has yet been examined physically.

"Mr. Astor will equip the battery completely. It will be known as the Astor Light Battery. He will provide everything, men, horses, guns, carriages, ammunition, in fact, all that is needed to enable the battery to take the field on short notice. Nothing has yet been decided upon as to how the battery will be officered, whether by regular United States artillery officers or by others.

"I do not think that Mr. Astor will have a personal command in the battery. As I understand it, the battery will have the regular United States complement of six guns and the regular number of men, some 150 in all, I believe."

Military men say that for $75,000 Mr. Astor could equip the battery in the very best manner.

◆

Illinois Oratory Is Unappreciated.

It was a sad evening for Mr. J. A. Flynn last night. Mr. J. A. Flynn is a Socialist orator from Alton, Ill., whose chief claim to a niche in contemporary history is that he is a victim of the Pullman strikes. He came on here primed with the speech of his life for delivery at the open air meeting of the Federation of Labor parade. Having come so far, and being so brilliantly prepared, it was the essence of bitterness to be shut off by a heartless monopoly, which kept all the speech to itself. That the monopolist was one of his own party only gave an added venom to the dose.

Mr. Flynn thought he was going to speak in Washington square, but he was wrong. He went to the place on a truck with Isaac Phillips, a local Socialist. Long files of policemen were in the square. Phillips tried to make Flynn believe the coppers were there to stop the speechmaking. Phillips knew they were not. His assertion was only a part of a deep plot.

Flynn heard a policeman say they had no orders to stop the speaking and arose to unburden himself, but Phillips arose in front of him. He then delivered the following speech, the portions in parenthesis being addressed to Mr. Flynn in what was intended for an undertone:

"Friends of the Socialist Democracy party (let go my arm) it rejoices my heart to see this vast multitude surging before me (keep off my heels). We are here in defense of our principles, those principles which can never die while a workingman lifts a free voice in the land. We are here for free speech. (No; you can't talk. I'm doing the talking.) This will be a brief meeting. (O, will you give me a rest?) It has been a grand success. There has been no disorder; but I wish to protest against the police forbidding our brother organizations to parade and hold open meetings. This is an outrage upon free speech. (No; no, I ain't through!) Just a word or two more and this meeting will stand adjourned. (There isn't going to be any next I tell you.) Let us all meet at the ballot box in November and stand for our principles. Now, give three cheers for the Social Democracy."

Flynn now pressed forward. His mouth opened, but somebody yelled "Down with the capitalists," and there was another cheer. Phillips was seen arguing with Mr. Flynn. The band struck up and the calcium light went out.

"Fellow-citizens," shouted Mr. Flynn.

"We stand adjourned," yelled Phillips.

"Hooray, horray!" yelled the crowd.

"Bang-tarang-tang-bang!" went the band.

A shade of bluish-black appeared in the face of Mr. Flynn.

◆

Looks Like a Light Vote in New York.

Less than one-fifth of the voters of Greater New York had filed their declarations under the new primary elections law when the Bureau of Elections last night closed its doors upon the last but one of the days designated for enrollment in the various party organizations. Only 90,000 names had been registered from the five boroughs, and if on May 10 the final chance is not more generously embraced the vote at the primaries June 7 will be the lightest cast for many years.

Of the 90,000 already on the rolls fully 55,000 are presumed to be the names of Democrats, and the remaining 35,000 divided between the Republicans and smaller parties. The Platt machine men claim to have filed 30,000 declarations, while the antis are modest and fix their claim at half that number.

It seems doubtful if the Platt men have enrolled more than 20,000, as against an alleged 83,000 a year ago, while political experts say the antis will have done well if they have 10,000 on the lists.

◆

Yale's champion high jumper, E. C. Waller of River Forest, Ill., left college tonight to join the United States cavalry. He previously served in an Illinois regiment a year. Waller has jumped six feet four inches in training and was regarded as sure to win the intercollegiate games. He was protested by Harvard on the ground of having competed before for a Western college.

◆

Censorship Over All Cable Dispatches.

Every cable company in this city, beginning yesterday, was under the supervision of a government censor, and no code or cipher dispatches whatever will be received from Spanish, Puerto Rican, or Cuban ports. At the office of the United States and Hayti Cable company, over whose line practically all messages for Cuban and Puerto Rican ports from this country are sent, the following notice was posted yesterday:

"As the United States government has placed a censorship on code and cipher messages for places between Hayti and beyond, we are obliged to decline all messages except those written in plain language."

Lieutenant Joseph E. Maxfield of the signal corps was installed as the government censor here by General Greely on Friday afternoon.

Messages not in perfectly intelligible English will be summarily rejected, and dispatches in plain English, if directed for a Cuban, Puerto Rican, or Spanish port, may or may not be sent, according to the construction put upon its contents by Lieutenant Maxfield or Mr. Cohen.

This same order in force in the Haytian company's office was yesterday made to apply to the Western Union company, whose messages are sent by way of Key West, and to the Commercial Cable company, which uses the line from Halifax via the Bermudas to Kingston, Jamaica, thence to Santiago de Cuba, where it branches to various Cuban ports.

So far as could be learned no applications were made to send cipher dispatches to any of the tabooed ports. The placing of a censorship over the messages to Puerto Rico as well as Spain and Cuba is regarded in army circles here as extremely significant, tending to show that the government intends carrying out the reported plans to strike a blow at the Spaniards through Puerto Rico as well as through Cuba.

◆

Richard Croker Jr. Is Not a Success in College.

Richard Croker Jr. is out of Brown University at Providence, R. I., for good, and he has terminated his career at the old Baptist college because of his inability to keep up with the demands of the curriculum.

About ten days ago he "flunked" in his studies, and he was notified to appear before the faculty on Friday a week ago. He did so and was unable to make a satisfactory explanation. The next day he came to New York for the purpose of seeing his father off for London.

Young Croker made an attempt to secure a position on the ball team this year, but he also "flunked" in that, and Paton secured the coveted goal. As soon as Croker was summoned before the faculty he resigned himself to his fate and announced to his close friends that he was done with college life at Brown.

When Croker first went to the university he was a promising youth and stood well in his studies and athletics, but he has fallen steadily behind.

Frank Croker remains at college and on the ball team.

◆

Hamburg May Never Race Again.

There seems to be little doubt but that the great Hamburg, for which the Montana copper king, Marcus Daly, recently paid $40,000, has gone to the post for the last time. For ten days he has been under suspicion and the impression among trainers is that he will not stand training.

After his work this morning he pulled up lame behind, so much so that the report was freely circulated around the Long Island tracks that his breakdown was complete. Trainer Lakeland refuses to verify the report, but in addition to the usual air of mystery that surrounds the stable there was an air of sadness not heretofore noticeable.

Hamburg as a 2-year-old was the undisputed champion of 1897 and out of sixteen starts he was never out of the money, though meeting with defeat on four occasions. Many believe the Futurity won by L'Alouette would have been his money had he been eligible to start. Hamburg comes from a racing family on both sides.

◆

Black's Hopes in the Balance.

Upon the selection of a chairman of the Executive committee at the special meeting of the Republican State committee next Saturday may depend whether Frank S. Black is to have a clear field for a renomination to the Governorship.

Senator Platt today sought to put a quietus on the demand of the Governor and of his right bower, Lou F. Payn, that Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons, or another equally intimate friend succeed B. B. Odell, who is to be promoted to the nominal chairmanship of the full committee, held by the late Charles W. Hackett. He announced that William Barnes, the young editor of Albany, would have his backing for the executive chairmanship.

Should the Governor finally carry his fight into the State committee the Platt men have another card up their sleeve, which they say will be a trump. This consists in denying to the Governor the customary indorsement of his administration by resolution. On the Governor's conduct during the next five days will depend whether he and his administration shall be ignored.

◆

Death Hastens a Wedding.

The cable brings the news of the wedding of Miss Lucy Grinnell, the daughter of the late Robert Minturn Grinnell, to Frederic Harold Van Rensselaer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer and the grandson of Mrs. Gracie King. The wedding was fixed for the autumn in this city. Mr. Grinnell's health failed rapidly, and about two weeks ago he died abroad. A cable message hastily summoned Mr. Van Rensselaer to the family of his fiancée, and they were married last Saturday at Nice.

AS SPAIN WILL FARE

Note Telling the Purposes of Her Agents.

REPLY IS TO THE POINT.

Says Good Offices Alone Will Be Tolerated.

OREGON SHOWS ITS SPEED.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., May 1.

To Guard Spain's Interests.

The following communication has been received at the State department from the French Ambassador concerning the protection of Spanish subjects and interests in the United States by the diplomatic and consular officers of France and Austria-Hungary:

"Mr. Secretary of State: I have the honor to inform you that before leaving Washington and in fulfillment of the instructions of his government, Mr. Polo y Bernabe confided to me and at the same time to the Minister of Austria-Hungary the protection of Spanish subjects and interests in the United States.

"With a view to simplify in practice the accomplishment of the mission our respective governments have accepted, the Minister of Austria-Hungary and I have made in common accord the following arrangements:

"First—The archives of the Spanish legation in Washington will remain stored in the legation of Austria-Hungary.

"Second—The care of the consular archives and the protection of Spanish interests will be confided to the Consulate General of Austria-Hungary in New York and Chicago and the consulates of France in New Orleans, San Francisco, and Philadelphia.

"Third—In those localities where only one of the two countries has a representative he will assume the protection of Spanish interests. In those places where the two countries are only represented by consular agents, such protection will be exercised by the French agent.

"Fourth—Questions, the adjustment of which may necessitate representations to the Department of State, will be dealt with either by the Minister of Austria-Hungary or by me, accordingly as the Austrian or French Consul shall have had the initiative therein.

"Fifth—In all other cases I shall charge myself alone with the steps to be taken with respect to the government of the United States. I today send instructions in this sense to the French Consuls and I will be grateful to you to be pleased to invite the competent authorities to extend to them, the case arising, all the needful facilities.

"JULES CAMBON."

◆

Mr. Sherman's Pointed Reply.

The Secretary of State replied to the French Ambassador as follows:

"In reply I beg to inform you that the government of the United States admits your friendly action in assuming charge of the protection of Spanish subjects and interests in the United States, and that the scheme which you and the Austro-Hungarian Minister have devised for the practical division of the charge you have simultaneously assumed is provisionally accepted, so long as experience shall show its convenience in practice.

"It is, of course, understood in conformity with the international usage which obtains in circumstances like the present that the arrangement contemplates only the friendly offices of yourself or of your esteemed colleague, as well as of the consular representatives of your respective nations, should occasion arise therefor, with regard to Spanish subjects and their interests actually within the jurisdiction of the United States, and embraces no representative office by either of you on behalf of the government of Spain, between which and the government of the United States a condition of war unhappily exists.

"I shall communicate to the competent authorities copies of the notes thus addressed to me by yourself and the Austro-Hungarian Minister to the end that they may give all due heed to such representations as the agents of either country may feel called upon to make in behalf of Spanish subjects and interests in fulfillment of the friendly office of protection thus assumed and admitted. In order, however, that no confusion may exist as to the distributions of protective functions among the respective consulates, I beg that you favor me with a list of the French consular officers who have been designated to act in the manner stated in your note.

"JOHN SHERMAN."

◆

Secretary Alger said this afternoon as he was leaving the White House:

"I came over to talk about some camp details with the President. I have not seen him for several days and we always consult with him regarding details of any importance."

When asked if the army was preparing for an invasion of Cuba at an early date he replied:

"We are preparing for immediate action, and we try to keep so prepared, but plans made today may of necessity have to be changed tomorrow, and that is why we are compelled to keep such absolute silence, for every detail that becomes doubtful necessitates another change."

◆

Oregon the Swiftest of Its Kind.

The arrival of the Oregon at Rio has greatly relieved the Navy department people. They were surprised to hear today that the ship had reached that point nearly a week ahead of time. This places upon the Oregon the best record of speed of any battleship.

The trip from San Francisco to Callao was made at the rate of thirteen knots, and, as the maximum speed of the ship—its spurting gait, in other words—is fifteen knots, it is seen that the ship was forced to its full limit. The usual speed of a battleship under what are regarded as emergency conditions is ten knots.

The course from Rio to Key West will probably be what is known as an inside route. The ship will probably touch at Bahia, and will hug the northern coast of Brazil and skirt closely the coast of Guiana and Venezuela, passing to the south of the Windward Islands, Hayti, and Cuba, through the Caribbean Sea, approaching Key West from the west. This will take the vessel out of the lane of travel of the enemy, if it be the intention of the fleet which left Cape Verde Islands on Friday to intercept this battleship from the Pacific station.

◆

Quietness prevailed about the White House today. Secretary Long of the Navy department was with the President during the greater part of the morning awaiting news from the Philippine Islands of Commodore Dewey's expected engagement with the Spanish fleet. Receiving no dispatches by 11 o'clock, both Mr. McKinley and Secretary Long repaired to the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Owing to the heat, however, they remained only until the Rev. Frank Bristol finished his sermon. The President returned to the Executive Mansion, while Secretary Long, accompanied by his wife, went promenading in the park adjacent to the White House.

◆

Consuls Must Keep an Eye on Spain.

All the Consular offices of the government have been instructed to send telegraphic reports of anything of value to the government during the war. This includes movements of Spanish ships and all information relating to the enemy which would be of use to this government. A good deal of interesting information has come from that source. All the Consuls in Spanish possessions and in Spain have been withdrawn. Under the law they are continued on the government pay rolls for thirty days, after which time they are carried on the State department register as Consular officers, but do not receive compensation. This represents the status also of General Lee.

Some of the Consular Agents at Spanish points were Spaniards, and in all cases they have submitted their resignations.

◆

Gen. Logan in His Dual Role.

The pedestal upon which the equestrian statue of General Logan will rest has been completed, Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, having returned from Rome for the double purpose of superintending this work and visiting his native land. The pedestal rests upon a foundation of Scotch granite, taken from the quarries of Maine. It is of bronze, 17 feet 4 inches high, 9 feet 11 inches wide, and 18 feet 11 inches long. The statue is the only one of bronze cast in Italy, and for which Mr. Simmons was knighted by King Humbert. The figures, in bas relief, which are nearly life size, portray General Logan in his dual capacity of warrior and statesman. On the south side of the pedestal is a figure symbolic of war, or the defense of the union, which is clad in a modification of the ancient Greek cuirass, with a shield in one hand and a sword in the other, and around the waist a belt of tiny shields, thirteen in number. On the west side is a group in high relief, which represents the military phases of General Logan's life. He is holding a consultation with the officers of his command, who are grouped about a table, upon which is a map of Atlanta, which they are studying. Among the officers easily recognized are Generals Hazen, Slocum, Dodge, Leggett, Mower, and Blair.

On the east side General Logan is represented as being sworn in as a United States Senator. Vice President Chester A. Arthur is administering the oath, and he is surrounded by his personal friends, who are Senators Voorhees, Thurman, Miller of California, Roscoe Conkling, Evarts, Morton of Indiana, and Cullom of Illinois.

On the north side is an allegorical figure of peace, or the preservation of the union, bearing in one hand a laurel wreath and in the other a fasces representing the original thirteen States. The entablature, which is supported by fluted pilasters, is beautified by a fine architectural ornamentation, and is further adorned by eagles with outspread wings placed in the four corners.

The statue itself, which represents "Black Jack" mounted upon a dashing charger, will not be completed for two years, and Mr. Simmons will leave in a short time for Rome to complete his work. The statue when completed will cost $65,000, part of which was privately subscribed, and the balance appropriated by Congress.

◆

Fashion Bows to the Horse Show.

In spite of the war Washington's first horse show is to be a brilliant social event. Society is looking forward to it with great expectations. Many Chicago guests are expected to join friends here. Seventy-two boxes have been taken by leading officials and members of the smart set.

Convention Hall, where the event will take place, has the largest track under cover in this country, even larger than Madison Square Garden, New York. Red and white are the colors, and these in bunting will be used effectively overhead and on the boxes. The President and Mrs. McKinley will occupy box 58, which is in a central part of the hall. The American flag will be in evidence over their box and in the entrances. No decorations are complete just now without Old Glory.

The show begins Wednesday afternoon and lasts the remainder of the week. The boxes are $60 and those who have taken them are, besides the President: Senator Davis, Senator Foraker, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Mr. J. B. Huff of Virginia, the Hon. J. B. Reyburn, Mr. Sidney Webb, Mrs. Andrews, Senator Murphy, Senator McMillan, Mrs. Gordon McKay, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. J. Thompson Swan, General L. Bradley, Stilson Hutchins, Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, Senator Wetmore, Mr. W. J. Boardman, Mrs. Henry May, Mr. A. D. Cushing, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. Warder, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hugh Legare, and others of less prominence.

None of the diplomats have taken boxes as yet. Sir Julian Pauncefote is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leiter at one of their box parties, and other notable foreigners will also appear.

◆

Decides Upon Five Army Corps.

The President has decided that there shall be five army corps of three divisions each. While this feature of the organization may be changed, there is no likelihood of it, since it has the sanction of the military authorities. This will give the President an opportunity to appoint Major Generals, five in command of army corps, one of which, General Dodge, has declined, and fifteen in command of divisions. Each division will be composed of three brigades, which will make commissions for forty-five Brigadiers. Each brigade will be composed of three regiments.

◆

Col. Marsh and His Cigar.

Colonel Marsh of Illinois is one of the most regular attendants upon the sessions of the House. While he is not always visible to the people in the gallery, he is nevertheless on hand. The rules of the House forbid smoking except in the cloak rooms, and in his desire to observe them he usually occupies an arm chair facing the Speaker, located in a doorway leading to the cloak room, where his sharp eyes are on the alert for anything in which he may be interested. He sits there by the hour, leisurely smoking a fragrant Havana, while the smoke curls above his head. The members of the House are aware of his habit and seldom take the chair which he usually occupies. The doorkeepers are also acquainted with the ways, and when a card is sent in they seek him at the doorway before going to his desk.

When Mr. Marsh has business upon the floor he is a different man. When military matters are under consideration hundreds of questions are fired at him, as he is considered an authority on the army, being chairman of the Militia committee and a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

◆

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt objects to the appellation of "Roosevelt's rough riders" being applied to the cavalry regiment with which he, as a Lieutenant Colonel, is going to the front.

Ever since Colonel Leonard Wood went West to recruit the regiment among the cowboys of the Rocky Mountain regions it has been referred to by that particularly suggestive title, and Mr. Roosevelt has borne it in silence. But now he has put down his foot. Encountering a crowd of newspaper men in the corridors of the Navy department he voiced his objection to the title they had given his regiment.

"Don't call them rough riders," he expostulated, "and don't call them cowboys; call them 'mounted riflemen.' If any man believes this regiment will be on the hippodrome order he has made a bleeding mistake—particularly when we get in the midst of the fight."

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As to the decorating part of the work, we simply ask an equal show with all concerns to demonstrate our ability in that line.

We want to figure on what you may have to do, that we may show you that with us high class work isn't necessarily high price work.

A line will bring a competent man to submit estimates and ideas.

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For some time past we have been making a keen search in the down-town district. Our aim was to get a new and fine suite of offices, where a big success would have room to grow bigger. We wanted good air, bright light, easy entrance, and to be just at the end of the road from everywhere. We also had an eye for large reception and consultation rooms, and, finally, we wanted a steel-clad, torpedo-proof vault of ample size, to hold the anonymous private records of cases we have cured for years in blood and skin disorders, kidney and bladder troubles and other chronic, nervous or wasting diseases. We are pleased to say we found all we sought, and now, instead of at No. 70 Dearborn, the old stand, patients may visit or address us at

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REOPENING OF GAIETY.

THEATER THE SCENE OF A PRESENTATION OF "TABLE D'HOTE."

Stock Company Appears Interpreting a Plot Which Is Extremely Slight—Local Color in the Piece—Baroness Blanc Makes Her Debut in Burlesque—She Dresses Charmingly, but Her Acting Isn't of the Best—Work of Other Actors.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"Under the Dome."
Alhambra—"Lost Paradise."
Bijou—"Master and Man."
Chicago Opera-House—Continuous Vaudeville.
Clark Street Museum—Specialties.
Columbia—"Swell Miss Fitzwell."
Grand—"Stranger in New York."
Great Northern—Stock Company in Repertoire.
Haymarket—Continuous Vaudeville.
Hooley's—"Under the Red Robe."
Hopkins'—Vaudeville and Drama.
Lincoln—"A Milk White Flag."
Libby War Museum—Specialties.
Olympic—Continuous Vaudeville.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Schiller—Opera Company in Repertoire.

Clifford's Gaiety reopened last night with a musical burlesque by Max Freeman, entitled "Table d'Hôte," presented by the Gaiety stock company. The title fulfills the first requisite of such performances in having nothing to do with the plot. The plot is extremely slight. Mr. Michigan Boulevard, impersonated by Mr. William Robinson, is made to win back the affections of his wife, played by Miss Louise Royce, the method being a flirtation with a dashing milliner who aspires to go on the stage, a rôle sustained by the Baroness Blanc. The fun is somewhat cheap and generally vulgar.

The music is chosen with some taste from other operas and burlesques, and though not so good as good original music is more acceptable than bad songs especially composed.

One is so accustomed to seeing such performances mounted with a lavish hand that Mr. Clifford's venture seems a little daring. But on the whole, he has staged and cast his burlesque well. The chorus is well dressed, and from a sufficient distance looks handsome. Miss Royce sings really well.

The Baroness Blanc dresses charmingly. This is her début in burlesque, and the occasion is fitting to wish that she knew something of acting. Mr. William Cameron is fairly well known to theater goers and is amusing, although he might have more scope than the present piece affords him. Mr. Frank Blair plays the part of Joe Fighter, who speculates in wheat.

"Table d'Hôte" is much better than anything that has been seen at the Gaiety for some time. It will go more smoothly after a few more performances.

GERMAN ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Second Sunday Afternoon Performance Is Given at the Great Northern Theater.

The Royal German Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Hans S. Line, which has been engaged for the Transmississippi exposition, gave the second of a series of concerts yesterday afternoon at the Great Northern Theater. The soloists assisting were Mme. Hans S. Line, soprano, and Mr. Alexander Krauss, violin.

OTHER DOWN-TOWN THEATERS.

Last Week of May Irwin at the Columbia—"Three Red Hats" at Hopkins'.

May Irwin in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" begins her last week at the Columbia. On next Sunday night Edward E. Rice's "The French Maid" will be given its first Chicago production.

Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York" will remain at the Grand Opera-House another week.

The Schiller Opera company will appear in "Nanon" this week. Dorothy Morton will sing "Old Glory." "The Beggar Student" will succeed "Nanon."

At Hooley's tonight Charles Frohman's Empire Theater company will begin an engagement in "Under the Red Robe."

"The Three Red Hats" is announced for this week at Hopkins'. Clifford and Huth, Mrs. Alice Shaw and her daughters, and Professor Morris' trained ponies are the leading attractions on the variety bill.

"The Great Unknown" gives way to "The Lottery of Love" at the Great Northern Theater tonight.

VARIETY AND BURLESQUE BILLS

"A Passing Fancy" at the Olympic—Cakewalk at Clark Street Museum.

At the Chicago Opera-House Frank Bush heads the list of attractions. Others on the bill are Mlle. Rombello, Howard and Bland, Lottie West Symonds, and Giguere and Boyer.

The Olympic announces Lillian Burkhart and her company in "A Passing Fancy." Others on the bill are Jessie Couthoui, Fagan and Byron, and Billy Van.

Gus Williams, Filson and Errol, Herbert Albani, Carlin and Clark, and Ellen Vetter are some of the performers at the Haymarket.

At Sam T. Jack's the Broadway company in burlesques is the attraction.

At Middleton's Clark Street Museum twenty darkies are entered in a cake walking contest for prizes. There are the usual attractions in the curio halls.

AT THE OUTLYING THEATERS.

"Master and Man" at the Bijou—"A Milk White Flag" at the Lincoln.

"Master and Man" is the attraction for the week at the Bijou.

At the Alhambra the Neill stock company is producing "Lost Paradise" this week.

Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" has moved over to the Lincoln this week.

The naval drama "Under the Dome" is billed at the Academy for the week.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar of the Week's Happenings—Neagle-Manning Wedding—Wilson-Seligman Engagement.

The following is the calendar of society events for the week:

Today—Third and last subscription recital at the Hotel Metropole.

Wednesday—Mrs. W. F. McLaughlin, 97 Rush street, a buffet luncheon for Mrs. George McLaughlin. Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Dresden, 521 Adams street, their first post-nuptial reception.

Friday—The Twentieth Century club, a meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, 1826 Michigan boulevard; an address will be made by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne on "The Second Coming of the Ideal."

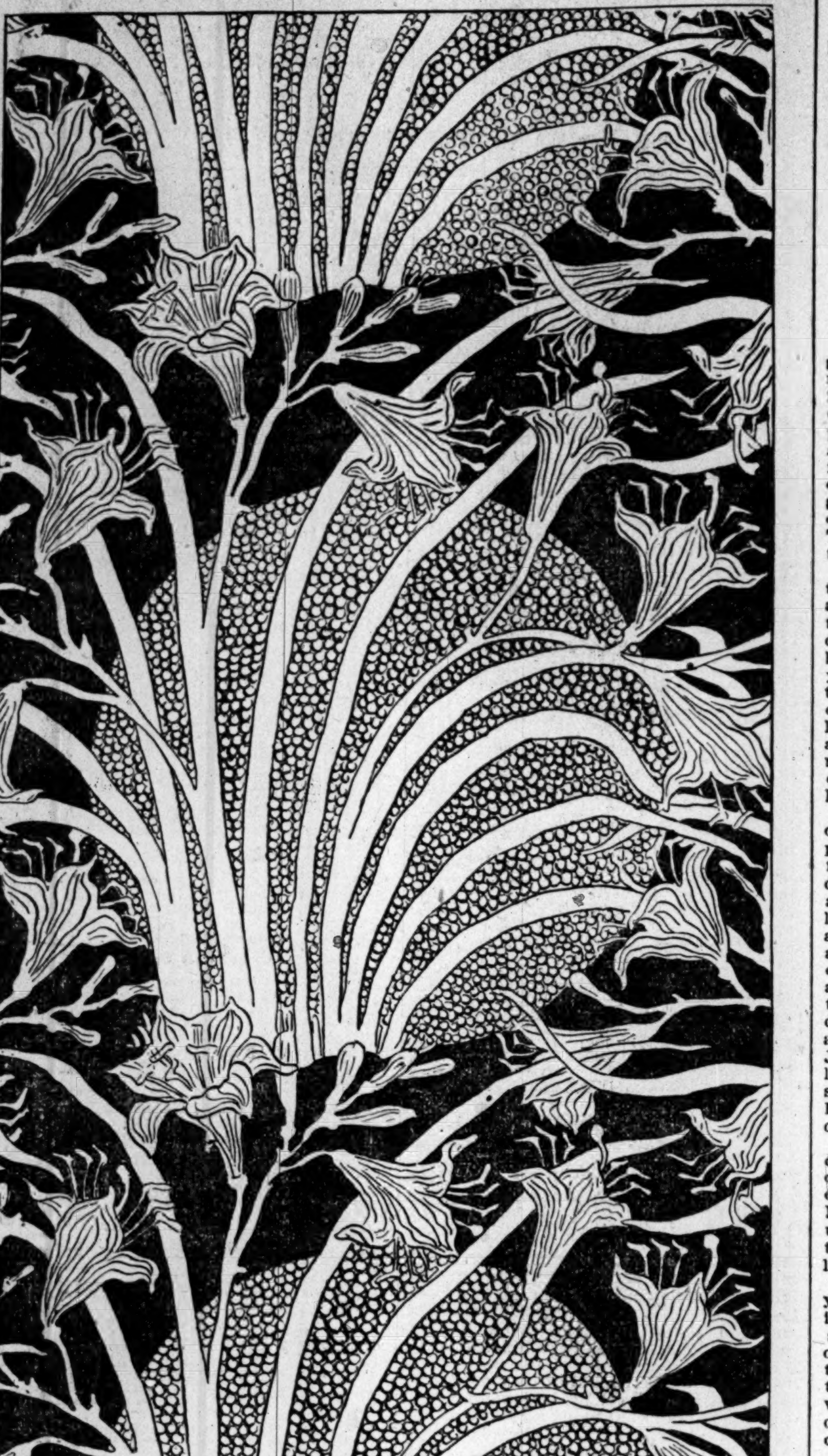
Saturday—Mrs. Roger M. Bassett, 223 Forty-sixth street, a tea for her daughter, Miss Louise Bassett, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Mary A. Neagle and Mr. Thomas Manning was celebrated on Saturday at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, the Rev. Father Quigley officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Maning will be "at home" after June 1 at 7331 Evans avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Wilson, 3337 Calumet avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Wilson, to Mr. M. A. Seligman.

Mr. Frederick Newton Williams, 5205 Madison avenue, gave a dinner on Friday evening for Mrs. A. F. Lewis and Miss Bogue.

LONDON CRAZY OVER ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.



Art in wall papers is having quite a vogue in England. The importance of a beautiful dwelling is fully recognized, and the clothing of the walls of a house is not the least important part of the whole. Walter Crane, the artist, has made a remarkable success of designing, and one of his latest, the "Day Lily," has become almost a rage.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Cousin Evelyn.

A LONG shaft of sunlight crept through the rose-briar, shading the study window and fell across the table where the rector sat writing.

He moved aside a little and finished the last sentence of his letter somewhat hurriedly.

"I told Constance last night that her Cousin Evelyn was coming. Her first remark was, 'How delightful to have a girl living here!' You may expect a demonstrative welcome! Constance is very impetuous. She sends you her love and is longing to see you."

The rector smiled as he wrote, especially when, after a moment of deliberation, he affixed a postscript. Then he folded his letter and put it into his breast coat pocket with a good deal of care.

"I must not let Constance question me about her cousin too much," he thought as he pushed open the French window and walked across the sunny lawn. "A little mystery"—here he smiled—"will only add a charm to the coming of Evelyn Dudley."

A tall girl was walking in the garden, reading and dreaming by turns, as she paced between the rows of heavy white lilies which bordered the garden path on either side. She was Constance Dacre, the rector's orphan niece and the acknowledged beauty of the neighborhood.

The rector joined her.

"What a glorious afternoon, my dear!"

Constance closed her book and took his arm.

"If it wasn't so insufferably dull! This is such a lonely paradise!"

"But you will have Evelyn soon."

"I don't forget. What a joy it will be! I am nineteen, Uncle Gerard, and have never had a real companinon of my own age yet!"

"You will like Evelyn."

"I am sure of it, and"—a little smile of pleasure parted her lips—"I am so glad she says she loves me, merely from seeing my photograph! Perhaps she is impulsive, as you say I am."

"Very possibly; yes, she certainly seemed to fall in love with you at once when I showed her your photograph. And she insisted on keeping it."

"It is strange to have heard nothing of her before! She is your own niece, is she not?"

"Yes; but my sister married a man whom we all detested and went away to India with him. She never wrote to any of her family afterwards. I did not know of her death or even of Evelyn's existence until the other day."

"And is Evelyn like her?"

"Very much. Constance, do you remember my aversion to the form of catechism, even though I do happen to be a clergyman?"

The rector's face was quizzical. Constance sighed.

"I feel so dreadfully curious about her," she said apologetically.

"So I see. But in a week from today she will be here; then you can learn all you desire."

The rector stooped to kiss his niece, then left her and went into the village to post his letter.

. . . .

The day of Evelyn Dudley's expected arrival had come. Constance, as the afternoon wore on, became excited and hovered from room to room in a state of indecision. Finally she went to up to the room she had prepared for her cousin.

To Constance, who had lived a life of isolation in the old rectory, the prospect of another girl's companionship was very sweet. She had written to Evelyn telling her so; had said, also, in her impetuous way, that "she loved her already," and "was longing to meet her, when she knew she would love her more than ever."

Constance sat on the end of the little white bed and remembered all this with a smile.

"Uncle Gerard said she would be shy at first, but I think my letter would dispel much of that. I hope she won't be disappointed in me."

She went to the glass and arranged the dainty ruffles at her throat.

She turned from the glass suddenly at the sound of the rector's laughing voice in the hall.

"It's all right, Evelyn. We've come in quietly and Constance hasn't heard us, but I know she is on the lookout somewhere."

Constance rushed down-stairs and into the study.

"Evelyn!" she cried.

But only a man was there. A dark, handsome man, who came forward looking a little shy as the rector, with infinite gravity, introduced them suavely.

"Constance, my dear—your cousin, Mr. Evelyn Dudley!"

. . . .

"But I'm awfully sorry for your disappointment; I am, really!"

"Being sorry doesn't mend matters. It was cruel of Uncle Gerard and you, too. I expected 'Evelyn' would be a girl, naturally."

"And a mere man turned up! I've been here three weeks, Constance, and I've never dared to sympathize with you. You've looked such daggers at me!"

"It serves you right!"

"Does it?"

"Certainly. I thought I should have a companion. Now you're going away soon and I shall be as lonely as before."

"Will my going make any difference?"

"You're better than nobody."

Evelyn Dudley looked down at the lovely, petulant girl he was swinging in the hammock.

"That's sweet of you."

"When are you going, Evelyn?"

There was something in the voice now that caused the man's heart to beat. He bent down suddenly, caressingly.

"Not till you tell me something that you once wrote—that you love me. Now!"

He caught sight of her blushing, tell-tale face—then laughed low at her struggle for freedom, as he held her in his arms.

"I insist that you make good all your protestations," he said.

And she had to obey him.—Ex.

CHARITY HOSPITAL DEDICATED.

Independent Polish Catholic Institution in Lubeck Street Consecrated by Bishop Kozlowski.

The St. Anthony Hospital and Orphanage at Hoyne avenue and Homer street was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The new hospital is a charitable enterprise of the Independent Polish Catholic parish, of which the Rt.-Rev. A. Kozlowski is pastor. The hospital is in Lubeck street, near Hoyne avenue. The building is a large two-story structure and is intended to be only temporary. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Bishop Kozlowski, assisted by Fathers V. Zaleski, Pitszalk, Capon, Labourt, and Trzepierczynski. Father Labourt gave a history of the enterprise and outlined what it is expected to accomplish.

Experienced mothers, trained nurses, and skilled physicians now provide only "Ivory Soap" for the nursery. The importance of this application cannot be overestimated.

MOVING RUSH ON SUNDAY.

MAY 1 SEES THE MOST SHIFTING IN CHICAGO SINCE THE FAIR YEAR.

From Early Dawn Till Darkness the Huge Vans Carry to New Homes the Lares and Penates of the City's Nomadic Population — Cuban and American Flags Flutter 'Mid the Household Goods—More Shifting Expected Today.

Undisturbed by the developments in the great international crisis, with the restlessness that is characteristic of the dwellers in great cities, thousands of the residents of Chicago arose yesterday morning and after partaking of their breakfast from the top of a mantel, proceeded to spend Sunday loading furniture into vans, toiling down long flights of stairs with armfuls of bric-à-brac, and giving fitting observance to the time-honored custom of moving on the first day of May. Those who did not move yesterday expect to have the agony over today.

War and rumors of war were inadequate to prevent the annual evacuation of flats and cottages, and as a proof of the activity the movers displayed the teaming companies declare that yesterday's moving never has been equaled, except in the World's Fair year. From dawn until 10 o'clock last night the streets of the city and suburbs were crowded with big vans and little wagons, laden with every kind of household article, and the number of families who slept last night on bare floors is almost appalling. For only one thing were they grateful, the delightful weather of the day.

Despite the burdens and cares of moving one man on the South Side gave vent to his patriotism in an individual observance of a flag demonstration and when he trudged down Wabash avenue during the afternoon acting as the motive power for a heavily loaded wheelbarrow his appearance elicited applause. Above the rolls of dusty carpet and packages of books that formed the cargo of the barrow there floated an American flag, attached to the goods by a stout stick, and the small boy who walked by the side of the diminutive truck gave vent to his enthusiasm by industriously waving a Cuban flag. Just behind came a small express wagon loaded with household furniture, and on the seat with the driver sat a wan-faced woman holding a lamp in one hand and a flag in the other.

In many of the large flat buildings the quiet of the day was disturbed by the hoarse calls of burly teamsters and the subdued expressions of displeasure of the movers. Many who were comfortably situated were unable to enjoy the visits of friends owing to the noise of tack hammers and the trundling of heavy furniture about the floors.

The property-owners and agents say that yesterday and today will be the busiest moving days to be chronicled in this city, and surprise is expressed that the majority of the nomadic flat-renters show a tendency to move to the suburbs. Owing to this fact the teaming companies reaped a large harvest, and gleefully announced that in spite of war the expressman and the iceman will continue to do business in the same old way. Rents remain about the same as last year.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Old Lord Grimphorpe, whose country seat at Batch Wood, near St. Albans, has just been visited by burglars, who made a remarkably successful haul, carrying off a quantity of jewels, plate, and money. He is an eccentric old gentleman and has achieved fame and distinction as a practical clockmaker. The new clock at St. Paul's Cathedral, which was only completed and set up four years ago, and which is the biggest timepiece in Great Britain, was designed by his Lordship, and the great clock of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster is likewise his creation. Under the circumstances it is only fitting that he should hold the position of President of the Horological Institute.

Nor has his energy and industry been confined to clockmaking, upon which subject, as also upon bells and watches, he has written and printed a useful and practical treatise. He is also an architect, having designed many churches and public buildings in addition to all the new work carried out at St. Paul's Cathedral since 1878.

The only objection that can be made to this activity is that he insists on placing his crest in conspicuous positions in all the sacred edifices with which he has been in any way connected either as an architect or as a clockmaker. Unfortunately, his crest happens to be the head of a boar, which resembles far less the savage denizen of the German forests than the commonplace hog of the British pigsty.

Empress Eugénie is in an exceedingly critical state of health. It would be wrong perhaps to state that her condition was giving rise to alarm, and it might be more exact to say that it was causing speculation and anxiety. The fact is, that she possesses a large fortune, and that no one knows exactly to whom she intends to bequeath it.

There are some who believe that either Princess Beatrice of England, widow of Henry of Battenberg, or else her little daughter, Princess Eugénie, known among her relatives as "Ena," will be the principal heiress, this impression being derived from the particular affection which the Empress has always manifested for Princess Beatrice and by the story to the effect that the ill-fated Prince Imperial had secretly plighted his troth to the Princess before leaving for Zululand, whither he had gone in the hope that by achieving distinction in the field under the English flag, Parliament might consent to overlook the barrier imposed by the constitution to marriages between members of the English royal family and Roman Catholics.

Others again insist that Empress Eugénie will leave her wealth to Prince Louis Bonaparte, now in the Russian service, her elder nephew, Prince Victor, having no chance in the matter, owing to his immoral and disreputable life at Brussels.

It is no secret that the Empress' Spanish nephew, the Duke of Alba, well known in this country in connection with his persistent attendance upon the American wife of an English Baronet, expects to come in for some of the fortune, his mother, the late Duchess of Alba, having been an object of the Empress' strongest affection.

Then, too, the Duchess of Mouchy-Noailles, who was, prior to her marriage, Princess Anne Murat, the adopted daughter of the Empress and her closest confidante and companion during the empire, may be the heiress. The Duchess, it may be remembered, was born in the State of New Jersey, during her father's exile, had an American mother in the person of Miss Frazer of Philadelphia, and still, to this day, talks French with a slight American accent.

Save to Princess Beatrice of England and to her daughter, Princess "Ena," the old Empress has shown herself capricious, imperious, and difficult to please with her prospective heirs, and it would be ridiculous to allege that they are especially fond of her.

True, she has suffered a great deal, but many of her sufferings have been due to her own fault. Thus, there is no doubt that she contributed largely to the downfall of the empire, as well as to the vulgarity of the court of the Tuileries, which caused it to be looked at askance by all the reigning houses of Europe.

She was mainly responsible for the Mexican expedition which terminated in the death of the Austrian Emperor's brother, Maximilian, and in the insanity of the Belgian King's sister, Charlotte, and was even still more answerable for the war of 1870 with Germany, which she was fond of describing before it took place as "my war."

She further bears on her shoulders the blame of her husband's death through having forced him against his will, just after an operation, to take a certain sleeping draft, which was bound under the circumstances to result fatally, as shown at the inquest.

In fact, there is no end of harm which has been perpetrated by this extraordinary woman, whose birth is wrapped in obscurity, since no one knows exactly whether she was the offspring of Lord Clarendon and of the Countess de Montejo, of Prosper Merimee and of the Countess de Montejo, or of old Queen Christina of Spain by her ante-nuptial union with a young English painter of the name of Ward.

One thing, at any rate, is certain, that Eugénie is not the daughter of her alleged father, the Count of Montejo, who is shown by innumerable legal documents of an altogether independent character to have shuffled off this mortal coil two full years before her birth.

Eugénie's youth was passed at the then most dissolute court of Spain as maid of honor to old Queen Isabella, and after that she led the life, to all intents and purposes, of an adventuress and of a declassée until married by Emperor Napoleon, whose union with her was objected to, not so much on account of her non-royal birth, as by reason of her doubtful origin, shady antecedents, and questionable reputation.

Yet it is probable that when she dies, as she is expected to do shortly, she will have as one of the chief mourners at her funeral no less a personage than Queen Victoria, who, since the Empress lost throne, husband, and son, has been her kindest and most intimate friend.

Eugénie has now become exceedingly devout, and it is said that much of her present ill-health is due to the excessive penitence to which she subjects herself. She has likewise become notably avaricious, this being a by no means unusual trait of Spanish women in their old age.

Queen Victoria's second son, the Duke of Edinburg and Coburg, is so seriously ill that much alarm is felt among the members of the English royal family with regard to his condition. According to the official announcement he has been suffering for several months past from eczema. But this is merely one of a number of disorders with which he is afflicted, chief among which is dropsy, and it was the latter which necessitated the performance of an operation which took place on board the British dispatch boat Surprise at Nice, the operation consisting of tapping.

A fact which militates a good deal against the Duke's recovery is his firm conviction that his illness is certain to end fatally. He is exceedingly superstitious, and has never forgotten or lost belief in a prediction made to him many years ago by a gypsy to the effect that his death would be caused by water. At first he imagined that he was doomed to meet with his end by drowning, but he has long since changed his mind, and now appreciates the fact that there are other means of fulfillment of this prophecy than those which he at first sought to guard against.

A good deal of comment has been excited by the failure of the Duchess to proceed from Coburg to Nice in order to be with her husband. But this is probably due to the fact that she has with her just now her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, who has left her husband, and who therefore needs a mother's care, and likewise to the circumstance that the sympathies of the Queen and of her children are rather with the young Grand Duke than with the Grand Duchess in their matrimonial difficulties.

Should the Duke succumb to his present illness the sovereign Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha would be inherited by his only son, an exceedingly delicate youth, as yet unmarried, and, after him, by his uncle, the Duke of Connaught.

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Annual May Sale Women's Undermuslins.

Ever since January we have been preparing for a record-breaking sale of Undermuslins. Our purchases for this sale include the best that Paris has produced, together with the choicest productions of American manufactories. Many of the garments shown today will be shown in America for the first time, and here exclusively. This great department on our second floor comprises in its stock everything you can think of in the way of high grade Undermuslins, including Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers, and Chemises, in the finest of nainsook, cambric, lawn and muslin, trimmed with the daintiest effects in laces, embroideries and hemstitching, at prices that speak volumes for our good fortune and good business methods in placing our orders. Here are some special items:

MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC GOWNS, lace and embroidery trimmed, worth from 75c to $2.25, priced for this sale at 49c, 59c, 75c, 85c, 98c, $1.25 and $1.50.

WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella style, trimmed with lace, embroidery and hemstitching, worth from 75c to $2.50, priced for this sale at 49c, 75c, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75.

DRAWERS, trimmed with lace, embroidery and hemstitching, worth from 50c up to $1.50, priced for this sale at 25c, 35c, 45c, 75c and 98c.

CORSET COVERS, worth from 35c to $1.50, priced for this sale at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and 98c.

THE LEXINGTON HOTEL,
Michigan Boulevard and 22d-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

On and after May 1st, 1898, this famous Chicago hotel will be conducted under the management of

THE LEXINGTON COMPANY,
By E. A. BACHELDOR,

Who opened it to the public in 1892. Many improvements will be introduced. Its high character and fine reputation will be sustained. Special inducements will be made for summer guests, for whose comfort the house is particularly desirable, with its large, unobstructed frontage, making its rooms undoubtedly the coolest in the city.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Only six minutes from the shopping centers by electric, cable, and elevated trains. The 22d-st. station of the elevated connects directly with every passenger station in Chicago.

TRANSIENT RATES:
American Plan, from $2.50 Per Day;
European Plan, from $1.00 Per Day.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cafe on ground floor. Parties telegraphing for rooms at our expense, giving route and time of arrival, if requested, will be met at the depot with the hotel carriage, without charge.

THE TRIBUNE'S
READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

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G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
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ACETYLENE GAS GENERATOR.
Approved by Chicago Underwriters' association.
F. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

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DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M.4515
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

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THE WILSON, E. & B. CO., 185 Wabash, 4th floor.

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LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

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GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.

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COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M.3049. Oak.539.
SCHWARTZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 8 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERS & PRINTERS. GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 & 88 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. [on orders]. 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 169 and 171 Adams-st.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
S. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

LOAN OFFICES.
HEYMAN, 106 Clark, Diamond and Jewelry Loans
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.; private entran.

MILLINERY IMPORTER, FRENCH AND English. Maison Nouvelle, 310 Wab., Aud. Blk.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 106 Adams
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
ACME FLOOR CO., 4834 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
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MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 215 Dearborn-st., Suite 503, Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind

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FOWLER, 38 E. Madison-st. Also kodaks.
GOOD, MARTIN G., 92 State-st.
WESTERN CAMERA MFG. CO.—MFG. PHOTO apparatus and supplies. 131 Wabash-av.

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W. W. ABBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
MUGLER, GEO. A., 15 Washington-st. To order.

PLUMBING GOODS.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.

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RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

RUBBER STAMPS AND SEALS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.

SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SEEDS.
E. H. HUNT, 68 Lake-st. Flower seeds.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE SINGER MANFG. CO., 110-112 Wabash-av. Tel. Harrison 816.

SHAVING MATERIAL.
STRUTZ&CLOTTU Co., 83 5th-av. Razors ground.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.
C. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.

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FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.

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By mail, 12c. A. HYLEN, Engraver, 53 Dearborn

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HAMLIN SPIEGEL CO., 337 Wabash. Tel. H.750.

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THE CHICAGO BEACH
A SEASIDE RESORT
On Lake Shore and Fronting Fifty-first Street Boulevard.
SEND FOR SOUVENIR BOOKLET.

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St. Andrews, N. B., Canada.
YACHTING, GOLF LINKS, BICYCLING.
Mr. Chas. A. Wood will be at the Auditorium May 9th, 10th, 11th.
Harvey & Wood, 373 Commonwealth-av., Boston.

THE LEXINGTON HOTEL
Michigan Boulevard and 22nd-st.
BY E. A. BACHELDOR.
Absolutely fireproof. Only six minutes from shopping center by electric, cable, elevated, and steam cars. Special rates for permanent guests. Transient—American, $2.50; European, $1.00.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Me.
YACHTING, GOLF LINKS, BICYCLING.
Mr. Chas. A. Wood will be at the Auditorium May 9, 10, 11.
HARVEY & WOOD,
373 Commonwealth-av., Boston.

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OSTEOPATHY
The new science of drugless healing. For particulars on treatment or scholarship call or address CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 6th floor Auditorium Bldg. Sanitarium in connection. J. SULLIVAN HOWELL, M.D. Sec.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
WILL MOVE MAY 1ST from Central Music Hall to its NEW BUILDING, 202 MICHIGAN-BLVD.
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.

DIAMONDS TALK.
We tell you in this little book why it is a good investment, how and what kind to buy. Sent for the asking.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
3d Floor. 103 State-st

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES—Office Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1898. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock m., May 27, 1898, and then publicly opened, for furnishing and delivery of such quantities of fresh potatoes and onions as may be required by the Subsistence Department at Fort Brady, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Thomas, Ky; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; during five months commencing July 1, 1898. Proposals received up to and opened at same hour at the several posts by commissaries of such posts, each post commissary receiving proposals for his own post only. Government reserves right to reject in whole or in part any or all proposals. Information furnished on application here or to commissary at any post. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables," and addressed to undersigned or Commissary at post bid for.
O. M. SMITH, Major, C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES—Office of Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, No. 250 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1898—Sealed proposals, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Monday, May 2, 1898, at which time they will be publicly opened for furnishing subsistence stores, as follows: Pork, bacon, flour, canned fish, fruits, meats, soups and vegetables; coffees, teas, sugars, salt, soaps, stationery, handkerchiefs, matches, towels, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office. O. M. SMITH, Major, C. S., U. S. Army Purchasing Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR TENTAGE—CHIEF QUARtermaster's Office, Dept. of the Lakes, Chicago, April 29, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., May 2, 1898, for Tentage of all descriptions for Army use, made of commercial duck. Full particulars can be obtained at this office. F. B. JONES, Quartermaster.

MOTHS Furs Stored and Insured Against Fire and Moths.
Tel. 2430 Main.
A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.

KODAKS SWEET, WALLACH & CO.
84 Wabash,
Ground Floor,
opp. Field's.

INGERSOLL ON

Spain's Barbarous
Pictured in W

BLOT ON CIVIL

Battle for Freedom of
Is the Holiest of

UNCLE SAM IS FOR

President McKinley's Po
by the Speake

BIG CROWD HEARS TH

"Liberty is my religion,
I mean when every man enjoy
not at the expense of anoth
whole world will be beneath
wings of justice. What light
what air is to the lungs, what
thought, liberty is to the sou
is the seed and soil, the ligh
dew and the rain of progress,
Whoever is not willing to give
human being whatever right
himself, I care not what his
power, his culture, his wealth
a savage."

In these words Colonel Robe
last evening introduced himsel
to the great audience which
available space in McVicker'
hear him speak on "Liberty."

With him the transition w
liberty as a text to the war no
by the United States against
he declared was the only war e
humanity's sake alone. Eve
there were many—was gree
plause which sometimes rose
of a storm of acclaim. The
typical of the thought and for
munity.

"There is one thing of which
Colonel Ingersoll went on, "
fathers solved in the new worl
of equality. I am glad our
great and brave enough to say
ation without representation
that they were brave enoug
every man should have his ri
the laws of the land he is b
and that they threw down th
one of the mightiest nations
globe.

"Something like that has
the world in our time. Do y
is a little island out in the
almost touches our shores, a
has about 2,000,000 of people, a
a climate like the bridal of t
sky, with a soil recklessly rich
island was discovered it was
the gentlest race of people the
world, but when the discovere
to make slaves of these pe
though they were kind and lovi
—they refused to be slaves, they
by dogs, scarred and mutilat
dered, annihilated.

"Do you know that from tha
that same power has robbed eve
of that beautiful island? And
a little while ago they lifted
revolt and for three years th
valiantly as human beings eve

United States to the

"Oppressed, assassinated, s
fell upon her knees and stretch
transparent hands toward t
public and implored aid and
looked. We saw her eyes fille
her shrunken frame, her pall
dying and her unburied dead
moved to redress wrong becam
unpitying as justice, and the g
drew the sword of war and s
'Take your bloody hand from
the helpless. Sheathe your dag
sination. Your flag shall no lo
the free air of the Western wo

"I have read a little of the h
world. I know the wars tha
waged for greed, for robbery, f
aggrandizement. I know the wa
been waged on account of reli
But I say to you that the
against the Kingdom of Spain
republic is the first war in the h
race where the sword was dr
sake of humanity.

"This is the holiest of all w
was as proud of the great rep
now. I am not a believer in
there could be an internatio
wish there had been one before
could have been brought like
wish there had been one to
could have told her wrongs.
had been one with an army and
command that could have sen
to her own land and left Cu
there is no such court.

"It is very well to say: 'W
on one cheek, turn the other.'
well, but there is not a particl
sense in it—not one particle.
of non-resistance is the insan
ness. Carry out that doctrine
comes master of the world. I
virtue has a right to self-defen
you have a conflict with a sava
will not listen to reason—th
appeal to force. [Applause.]

Calls Spain a Religious

"Do you know that I am a li
Spain? Spain is the victim of
It is a religious wreck. Spain
half the world; now she has a
Spain was once mistress of
now she sits amidst the ruins o
splendor. The hands that o
gold of the globe are now painfu
in counting the pennies of po
sorry for Spain—the land o
Matadores, and priests. I am
[Applause.] I will be much m
that country a year from now.

"Spain, I say, is the victim
tion. Years ago I remarked t
tion had reduced Spain to a g
a hand organ, and Ireland to
to use the language of S. S. P
on every shore discovered and
robber sought in the throats o
for gold. Spain is a survival of
century. Spain is a blot on t
civilized world.

"But after Cuba shall hav
another flag, after there shall
other republic in the Western
have a little account with Spai
are interested ourselves. T
friendly nation, lying under
national hospitality in her
destroyed, hundreds of our ga
assassinated. We have to se
count with the ancient kingdom

"I want to tell you another
not have another chance. Th
sued by the President of the
on this question has been so
wise, so patriotic, that we h
sympathy of the civilized wo
McKinley has satisfied the w
art of statesmanship has not
great nation like ours ought
and patient and just. Streng
to wait. It is littleness and
smallness that gets in a hurr
McKinley has acted in a ma
the grandeur and dignity of
I believe in liberty for the e
race."

Ex-Judge James G

Des Moines, Ia., May 1.—[Spe
G. Day, ex-Judge of the Iowa S
died suddenly at his home in t
of heart disease. He had be
his library and was talking wi
he gasped once or twice and w
was 65 years old and was a we
ist. He came into prominence
decision while Chief Justice o
Court that the prohibition a
the constitution had not been
ed. That decision cost him his
weeks ago today Mrs. Day died
illness.

Iron Horse Shoes of the Fi

Iron horseshoes have been
back to the year 481.

& Co.

muslins.

sale of Undermus-
clude the best that
ne choicest produc-
Many of the gar-
n in America for
This great depart-
in its stock every-
high grade Under-
orset Covers, Draw-
nainsook, cambric,
daintiest effects in
ing, at prices that
and good business

med, worth from 75c

dery and hemstitching,
, and $1.75.
worth from 50c up to
sale at 25c, 35c, 50c,

N HOTEL,
d 22d-st.,
o hotel will be conducted
of
OMPANY,
OR,
ements will be introduced. Its
Special inducements will be
e is particularly desirable, with
doubtedly the coolest in the city.
FIREPROOF.
by electric, cable, and elevated
s directly with every passenger
Per Day:
Per Day.
Parties telegraphing for rooms
quested, will be met at the depot

UNE'S
DIRECTORY

OPTICIANS.
Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes
CO. LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
E. L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
PARQUET FLOORS.
OOR CO., 4834 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
& CO., J., 106 Franklin-st.
E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.
PHYSICIANS.
HAWAY & CO., 215 Dearborn-st., Suite
ago's expert physicians and specialists in
diseases peculiar to man and woman kind
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
R., 38 E. Madison-st. Also kodaks.
MARTIN G., 92 State-st.
N CAMERA MFG. CO.—MFG. PHOTO
us and supplies. 131 Wabash-av.
PICTURE FRAMES.
BBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
R. GEO. A., 15 Washington-st. To order.
PLUMBING GOODS.
KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors
h-av. Wholesale prices to public.
PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.
UBBER STAMPS AND SEALS.
FFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.
SAFES.
D SAFE CO., 175 Monroe-st.
SEEDS.
UNT, 68 Lake-st. Flower seeds.
SEWING MACHINES.
NGER MANFG. CO., 110-112 Wabash-av.
Harrison 816.
SHAVING MATERIAL.
Z&CLOTTU Co., 83 5th-av. Razors ground.
ES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
OLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively
with my new improved truss. Trusses
to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.
AX. GREENE & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.
RMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
R. G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.
BADGES, MAINE REVENGE PIN,
12c. A. HYLEN, Engraver, 53 Dearborn
D MANTELS, TILES, GRATES.
N SPIEGEL CO., 337 Wabash. Tel. H. 750.

OSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES—OF-
Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., April
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be
here until 12 o'clock m., May 27, 1898, and
blicly opened, for furnishing and delivery
quantities of fresh potatoes and onions as
required by the Subsistence Department
Brady, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio;
eridan, Ill.; Fort Thomas, Ky; Fort Wayne,
Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; and Indianapolis
Ind.; during five months commencing
1898. Proposals received up to and opened
hour at the several posts by commissaries
posts, each post commissary receiving
ls for his own post only. Government re-
ight to reject in whole or in part any or all
ls. Information furnished on application
to commissary at any post. Envelopes
ng proposals should be marked "Pro-
for Fresh Vegetables," and addressed to
gned or Commissary at post bid for.
O. M. SMITH, Major, C. S.

OSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES—
ce of Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army,
Illinois street, Chicago, Ill., April 20.
ealed proposals, subject to the usual condi-
vill be received at this office until 11 o'clock
Monday, May 2, 1898, at which time they
publicly opened for furnishing subsistence
as follows: Pork, bacon, flour, canned
fruits, meats, soups and vegetables;
teas, sugars, salt, soaps, stationery, hand-
fs, matches, towels, etc. Preference will
n to articles of domestic production. Blank
ls and specifications can be obtained at
ice. O. M. SMITH, Major, C. S., U. S.
Purchasing Commissary.

OSALS FOR TENTAGE—CHIEF QUAR-
master's Office, Dept. of the Lakes, Chi-
April 29, 1898. Sealed proposals will be re-
at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., May
for Tentage of all descriptions for Army
ade of commercial duck. Full particulars
obtained at this office. F. B. JONES
rmaster.

OTHS Furs Stored and Insured
Against Fire and Moths
Tel. 2430 Main.
BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

AIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
URNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.

ODAKS SWEET, WALLACH & CO.
84 Wabash,
Ground Floor,
opp. Field's.

INGERSOLL ON CUBA.

Spain's Barbarous Cruelty Is Pictured in Words.

BLOT ON CIVILIZATION.

Battle for Freedom of Humanity Is the Holiest of Wars.

UNCLE SAM IS FOR JUSTICE.

President McKinley's Policy Praised by the Speaker.

BIG CROWD HEARS THE SPEECH

"Liberty is my religion, and by liberty I mean when every man enjoys himself, but not at the expense of another. Then the whole world will be beneath the outspread wings of justice. What light is to the eyes, what air is to the lungs, what love is to the thought, liberty is to the soul of man. It is the seed and soil, the light and air, the dew and the rain of progress, love, and joy. Whoever is not willing to give to every other human being whatever right he claims for himself, I care not what his position, his power, his culture, his wealth, he is simply a savage."

In these words Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll last evening introduced himself and his topic to the great audience which filled every available space in McVicker's Theater to hear him speak on "Liberty."

With him the transition was easy from liberty as a text to the war now being waged by the United States against Spain, which he declared was the only war ever waged for humanity's sake alone. Every point—and there were many—was greeted with applause which sometimes rose to the dignity of a storm of acclaim. The audience was typical of the thought and force of the community.

"There is one thing of which I am proud," Colonel Ingersoll went on, "and that is our fathers solved in the new world the problem of equality. I am glad our fathers were great and brave enough to say 'No' to taxation without representation. I am glad that they were brave enough to say that every man should have his right in making the laws of the land he is bound to obey, and that they threw down the gauntlet to one of the mightiest nations then upon the globe.

"Something like that has happened in the world in our time. Do you know there is a little island out in the Atlantic that almost touches our shores, an island that has about 2,000,000 of people, an island with a climate like the bridal of the earth and sky, with a soil recklessly rich? When that island was discovered it was inhabited by the gentlest race of people then living in the world, but when the discoverers endeavored to make slaves of these people, and—although they were kind and loving and gentle—they refused to be slaves, they were hunted by dogs, scarred and mutilated and murdered, annihilated.

"Do you know that from that time to this that same power has robbed every individual of that beautiful island? And do you know a little while ago they lifted the banner of revolt and for three years they fought as valiantly as human beings ever fought?

United States to the Rescue.

"Oppressed, assassinated, starved, Cuba fell upon her knees and stretched her thinly transparent hands toward this great republic and implored aid and succor. We looked. We saw her eyes filled with tears, her shrunken frame, her pallid babes, her dying and her unburied dead, and mercy moved to redress wrong became as stern, as unpitying as justice, and the great republic drew the sword of war and said to Spain: 'Take your bloody hand from the throat of the helpless. Sheathe your dagger of assassination. Your flag shall no longer pollute the free air of the Western world.'

"I have read a little of the history of the world. I know the wars that have been waged for greed, for robbery, for territorial aggrandizement. I know the wars that have been waged on account of religious hatred. But I say to you that the war declared against the Kingdom of Spain by the great republic is the first war in the history of the race where the sword was drawn for the sake of humanity.

"This is the holiest of all wars. I never was as proud of the great republic as I am now. I am not a believer in war. I wish there could be an international court. I wish there had been one before which Spain could have been brought like a culprit. I wish there had been one to which Cuba could have told her wrongs. I wish there had been one with an army and a fleet at its command that could have sent Spain back to her own land and left Cuba free. But there is no such court.

"It is very well to say: 'When smitten on one cheek, turn the other.' That sounds well, but there is not a particle of practical sense in it—not one particle. The doctrine of non-resistance is the insanity of weakness. Carry out that doctrine and vice becomes master of the world. I believe that virtue has a right to self-defense, and when you have a conflict with a savage—one who will not listen to reason—then you must appeal to force. [Applause.]

Calls Spain a Religious Wreck.

"Do you know that I am a little sorry for Spain? Spain is the victim of superstition. It is a religious wreck. Spain once owned half the world; now she has a few islands. Spain was once mistress of the seas, and now she sits amidst the ruins of her ancient splendor. The hands that once held the gold of the globe are now painfully employed in counting the pennies of poverty. I am sorry for Spain—the land of bulls, and Matadores, and priests. I am sorry for her. [Applause.] I will be much more sorry for that country a year from now.

"Spain, I say, is the victim of superstition. Years ago I remarked that superstition had reduced Spain to a guitar, Italy to a hand organ, and Ireland to exile. Spain, to use the language of S. S. Prentice, leapt on every shore discovered and as an armed robber sought in the throats of her victims for gold. Spain is a survival of the sixteenth century. Spain is a blot on the map of the civilized world.

"But after Cuba shall have been given another flag, after there shall have been another republic in the Western world, then we have a little account with Spain in which we are interested ourselves. The ship of a friendly nation, lying under the arch of national hospitality in her harbor, was destroyed, hundreds of our gallant seamen assassinated. We have to settle that account with the ancient kingdom of Spain.

"I want to tell you another thing—I may not have another chance. The course pursued by the President of the United States on this question has been so prudent, so wise, so patriotic, that we have won the sympathy of the civilized world. William McKinley has satisfied the world that the art of statesmanship has not been lost. A great nation like ours ought to be gentle and patient and just. Strength can afford to wait. It is littleness and weakness and smallness that gets in a hurry. President McKinley has acted in a manner befitting the grandeur and dignity of our country. I believe in liberty for the entire human race."

Ex-Judge James G. Day.

Des Moines, Ia., May 1.—[Special.]—James G. Day, ex-Judge of the Iowa Supreme Court, died suddenly at his home in this city today of heart disease. He had been reading in his library and was talking with a son when he gasped once or twice and was dead. He was [illegible] years old and was a well-known jurist. He came into prominence in 1883 by his decision while Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that the prohibition amendment to the constitution had not been legally adopted. That decision cost him his reëlection. Six weeks ago today Mrs. Day died after a short illness.

Iron Horse Shoes of the Fifth Century.

Iron horseshoes have been found dating back to the year 481.

TO PURGE LABOR'S RANKS

CHICAGO FEDERATION PUTS A BAN ON WALKING DELEGATES.

"Professional" and Political Members Are Also Barred After a Bitter Debate—Are Regarded as Injuring the Organization — Controversy Between the Library Board and Memorial Association Discussed—Report Favors the Veterans.

The walking delegate or business agent, as well as the "professional" or political laboring man, will no longer be eligible as members of or delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor. This determination was reached after a protracted and bitter debate at an executive session of the federation held yesterday afternoon. It was brought about by the resolve to enforce the clause of the constitution which provides that delegates to the federation shall be actively engaged in working at their trades. It has been a disturbing question in the organization for a long time. In behalf of the walking delegate it was contended that he should be considered as engaged at work in his trade.

The arguments of the other side were that the rule had established a precedent by which many men who should not be classed as laboring men had been able to secure admission to the federation, to the injury of the organization. Finally, by nearly a two-thirds vote, it was decided to stand for a strict enforcement of the constitution in the future.

The federation also took a hand in the Library board-Grand Army Memorial Hall controversy, and after a spirited debate decided in favor of the old soldiers. It was brought about by the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Public Institutions.

The majority report attacked the validity of the contract between the Library board and Memorial association and recommended that a restraining order be applied for to secure a judicial decision on the legal points involved.

The minority report upheld the validity of the contract and was adopted finally.

S. C. Weymer of the Typographical union was expelled as the result of charges filed against him by Alderman Powers.

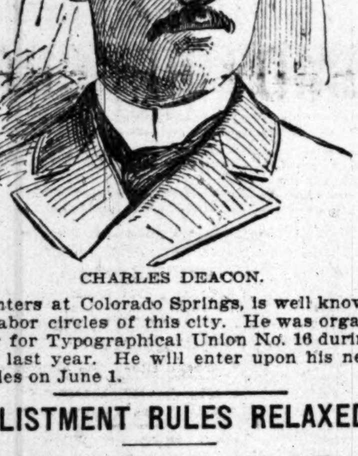
It was decided to address a protest to the management of the coming banquet of the German Democracy of Cook County against Richard Michaelis, editor of the Freie Presse, who is to make a speech on that occasion, because he employs non-union labor.

The strike of the quarrymen of the Western Stone company at Lemont has been settled, the company agreeing to pay the men the $1.50 a day demanded, and work will be resumed this morning. The quarrymen at Joliet are said to be holding out for $1.75 a day, and it is reported that they will attempt to persuade the Lemont men to go out again.

CHARLES DEACON KNOWN HERE.

Superintendent of Infirm Printers' Home Organizer for Typographical Union 16 for a Year.

Charles Deacon, 346 North Leavitt street, who has been appointed superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home for Infirm Union Printers at Colorado Springs, is well known in labor circles of this city. He was organizer for Typographical Union No. 16 during the last year. He will enter upon his new duties on June 1.


CHARLES DEACON.

ENLISTMENT RULES RELAXED.

Navy Officials Find That Their Exactions Are Too Severe—St. Paul Ready for Sea.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 1.—An order from the Navy department has been received at Cramps' shipyard by the officers who have charge of the enlistment of volunteers in the naval service directing that the rigidity of the regulations be relaxed in order that recruits for the St. Paul and the other auxiliary cruisers may be more easily brought into the service.

So many men have been rejected because of trivial physical defects, but who are nevertheless desirable additions to the service, that the relaxation of the rule was found necessary. It is understood, however, that the new rule applies only to volunteers, and that the naval regulations governing the enlistment of regular seamen will be strictly adhered to.

The St. Paul will sail from Cramps' shipyard on Wednesday next. It has only 3,000 tons of its coal supply in the bunkers now and will sail "light" in order to get safely over the shoal spots in the Delaware River.

At Deep Water Point the St. Paul will be joined by four coal barges and will then receive the balance of its coal supply.

STATISTICS FROM MEMPHIS.

Schorrs Win the Biggest Share of Stake Money—Burns Leads the Winning Jockeys.

Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—[Special.]—During the meeting which closed yesterday the Memphis Jockey club distributed $51,120 in 115 stake and purse races.

Fifteen stakes were run in the nineteen days. Of the 115 races run John W. Schorr & Son's horses won fifteen, were second eight times, and third six times, and only three times out of the money. Of the money distributed they won $13,117. Of this amount Lieber Karl contributed $6,650 by winning the Tennessee Derby, the Leuhrmann Hotel, and the Peabody Hotel Handicap.

The best all-aged horses that raced at the meeting on the basis of performance were Pat Dunne's Salvable and Schorr's Macy. Macy started twice and he performed so impressively that he was shipped East with his stable companion, Algol, accompanying Ornament and May Hempstead. Ornament and Algol are now being prepared for the Metropolitan Handicap, which will be run on Saturday at Morris Park.

Little praise can be bestowed upon the 2-year-olds that have shown up here. Cathedral, W. Overton, Fausturo, and Pearl Barnes shone only by comparison with mediocre company.

Recapitulation of the statistics shows that the money was divided among sixty-nine owners, that sixty-six jockeys rode, and that 155 horses earned all the way from $25 to $6,650. Following is a list of the owners whose winnings are $500 and over:

Names.	Amount.	1st.	2d.	3d.
J. W. Schorr & Son	$13,117	15	8	6
William Wallace	3,503	8	4	1
P. Dunne	3,256	5	2	8
J. C. Cahn	2,616	3	6	2
Stanton & Tucker	2,439	4	9	6
J. J. Marklein	2,212	5	6	8
T. J. McHale	1,898	2	2	3
W. H. Laudeman	1,475	4	1	..
A. G. Blakely	1,760	4	..	..
A. M. Orpen	1,050	2	4	2
O. G. Parke	1,068	4	1	1
P. M. Civil	900	3	4	1
A. Cahn	925	2	2	3
H. Stover	859	3	4	..
W. W. Darden	831	2	3	6
George C. Bennett	763	3	..	3
S. S. Brown	675	2	2	3
Simms & Anderson	695	2	2	1
C. T. Patterson	690	1	1	..
A. F. Dayton	650	2	2	3
F. Leigh	645	3	3	2
Rowe & Clarkson	600	2	2	1
J. and F. Grefer	579	2	1	3
R. E. Maddox	550	2	..	1
J. E. Murphy	581	2	1	1
J. S. O'Brien	525	2	1	1
John Brennan	556	2	1	2

Burns leads winning jockeys, Crowhurst, Jake Marklein's promising lightweight, being second:

Names.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unpl'd.
Burns, T.	32	19	19	22
Crowhurst	14	14	9	20
Martin, W.	13	3	9	14
Barrett, A.	12	8	5	33
Beauchamp	6	8	5	28
Conley	6	8	4	22
Dupee	4	10	7	27
Murphy, T. (st'chase)	4	..	..	..

LOSE IN TEN INNINGS

Great Crowd Is Disappointed at League Park.

PUNY HITS DO DAMAGE.

Cunningham Pitches Well, but Louisville Is Lucky.

GOOD BATTING BY BRIGGS.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Cincinnati	9	3	.750	Pittsburg	7	6	.538
Baltimore	6	2	.750	Brooklyn	4	4	.500
Chicago	6	4	.600	New York	3	6	.333
Cleveland	7	5	.583	Washington	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	5	4	.556	Louisville	4	9	.308
Boston	6	5	.545	St. Louis	2	8	.200

Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 11; Cincinnati, 5.
Louisville, 4; Chicago, 3.

Games Today.

Louisville at Chicago.
New York at Baltimore.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Boston at Washington.

THEY BEGIN TO BAT TOO LATE.

Chicagos Tie Louisville in the Eighth, but Are Unlucky and Lose in the Tenth.

When the If club meets next winter the first discussion will be about yesterday's game, in which Burns' Rainmakers went down in doleful, undeserved, unexpected defeat before a great crowd by a score of 4 to 3. The furious battle waged for ten stirring innings, but in the end Cunningham's pitching and luck defeated Briggs, whose usual fortune attended him.

If Dahlen had touched a runner who was cleanly thrown out; if Kilroy could have sacrificed, if Chance had not blundered into a double on the same attempt, if two "measly" rollers had not rolled safe, if Briggs had pitched a wide ball to Hoy instead of putting it over, if Hoy had not misplayed Donahue's hit and blundered into the saving catch, if almost anything had happened—Chicago would have won. As it was, every unfortunate circumstance fell to the Rainmakers' lot, and defeat came despite the downpour of applause from the huge crowd and the frantic efforts of the pitchers and fielders to stop the manufacture of runs.

The story of hard luck does not detract credit from the magnificent pitching of Cunningham. The little Louisvillian did well. Briggs did equally as well; but his own error in the first round and a wild pitch served more than all else to bring the defeat, even though had fortune smiled even once in the closing moments of the game he would have won.

The game was a fighting, scrappy one all the way. Dexter grew too noisy on the bench, and Umpire Cushman put him off the field.

Colonels Get a Good Start.

Twelve thousand people poured out to the grounds despite the threatening weather and the great amphitheater was packed with the congregation, who cheered in vain for victory. As Chicago came down the field in a white line the crowd arose and gave Dahlen's darlings a wild ovation.

At 3:30 the game started. The Colonels at once jumped to the lead. Clarke started with a bounder that jumped safe across Connor's bow. Ritchey bunted to Briggs, who threw low to second. A wild pitch followed, and Hoy's out sent one run across. Wagner rapped a safe one to Dahlen, sending in the second run. Ryan made a great catch of Nance's line drive and Smith forced Wagner. That was the end of Briggs' badness. He settled and from that out pitched magnificent ball, hit hard, and came near pulling his own game out of the fire three times with his trio of singles.

An error started McCormick in the second, but he died with Connor in a double. Briggs hit safe in the third, only to be forced.

In the Colonels' fourth came a beautiful bit of play. With one out Smith hit safe and Clingman drove a pretty single to right center. Lange came in on the ball, with Kilroy in tandem behind him. Lange purposely let the ball roll through to draw Clingman to second, and Kilroy's pretty fielding sent the ball in ahead of the Colonel. Smith saw the play and broke for home, only to be caught at the plate.

Clingman made a desperate stop of Dahlen's foul bounder in the fourth, and a great row was caused because Cushman called the ball foul. Dahlen struck out. Everitt rapped out a two-baser, stole third, and scored on Ryan's out.

Chicagos Tie the Game.

The eighth saw the break in the game. Ritchey's two-baser fell safe in right, Hoy flew, and Wagner's handle hit drooped over the infield, and sent home a run. With two needed to tie, Chicago came in, while the huge crowd went off into a paroxysm of cheers and clamored for runs. Briggs started with a ripping two-baser to right. Kilroy flew out. Lange ripped a hit to right, scoring Briggs, took second on the throw to catch Briggs, and tore to third when Wilson messed the ball. He scored with a desperate slide on Dahlen's fly to Clarke. Everitt hit safe, and stole, but Isbell hit a high bounder, and was out. In the ninth, after a desperate run, Donahue, while failing, hauled in Smith's foul fly, and slid on his face across the grass, while the crowd cheered the brilliant catch.

The tenth came on. Cunningham was first up. He hit a little roller towards third, just out of reach, and beat it out, but was forced by Clarke. To add to the trouble, Ritchey fluked another slow roller down the line, and was safe. A moment later Briggs let Clarke get a great start, and he stole third. Then came the really fatal play. Ritchey started to steal. Donahue threw him out by five feet, but Dahlen, expecting Clarke to go home, played too far in, and made the decision close. Dahlen avows the man was out, but Heydler said safe. With three balls and two strikes on Hoy, Briggs was ordered to pitch high, but put, instead, the ball across the plate. The "Dummy" hit it on a line to Kilroy, and Clarke scored the last of Louisville's quartet of tallies.

Double Play Fatal to Rainmakers.

Briggs came in to lead another sally. For the third time he hit safe and victory or a tie seemed certain. Kilroy went up to bunt and Manager Burns sent Chance to first to run for Briggs. Then came misfortune. Kilroy bunted, but his effort miscarried. The ball screwed in a weak fly to Clingman. Chance was stealing and tore blindly along and died in a discouraging double on the throw back. Lange raised hope from its grave with a two-baser to right. Cunningham gave Dahlen a base purposely and Everitt's line fly went out to Clarke and the game was lost. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Kilroy, rf	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	5	1	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	2
Dahlen, ss	4	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	1	0	1
Everitt, 1b	5	1	2	3	8	1	0	2	0	0	1
Ryan, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M'Corm'k, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0
Briggs, p	4	1	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Totals	38	3	9	12	30	13	1	3	2	1	6

LOUISVILLE.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Clarke, lf	5	2	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, ss	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	0	2
Hoy, cf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wagner, 1b	5	0	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nance, rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clingm'n, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1
Wilson, c	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
C'nn'gham, p	4	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	10	11	30	9	3	3	1	0	5

Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
Base hits ....1 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 2—9
Louisville ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4
Base hits ....2 0 1 2 1 0 0 2 0 2—10

Place and date—Chicago, Ill., May 1. Attendance—12,000. Two base hits—Lange, Everitt, Briggs, Ritchey. Double plays—Smith-Ritchey-Wagner; Clingman-Wagner. Struck out—Nance, Wilson [3], Cunningham, Dahlen. Wild pitch—Briggs. Umpires—Cushman, Heyder. Time of game—2:04.

Notes of the Game.

"The crowd today would have broken all records for attendance had the weather been good," said President Hart. "I do not think the park would have held them."

Walter Woods will pitch for Chicago today and Dowling for Louisville.

Everitt made a jumping catch of Hoy's hot liner at the end of the fifth which set the stands a-going.

Wagner blocked Briggs at first and held him in the eighth. Both umpires saw the play, but let it go.

Briggs' wild pitch in the first ripped up a finger nail for Donahue, but Tim pays little attention to such things.

Dahlen was hit by a pitched ball during the rally in the eighth, but Cushman refused to let him walk. Had he got the base the whole score of the game would have been changed.

Cunningham was at bat four times. He struck out and hit three balls straight at the ground. Two rolled into almost unfieldable spots and went as hits. One resulted in a victory for the Colonels.

Fred Clarke is preparing to get hurt. He is showing his spikes to the basemen and yelling for them to keep out of his way. Yesterday he made a vicious feet first jump at Dahlen when he was caught stealing.

Ryan cricketed a foul on to his instep and injured himself so that he retired in the seventh round. Isbell went out into the field and was cheered, but could not get a hit when he had a chance to win the game.

There was war in the Clan-na-Gael clubhouse after the game. The whole crew was fighting mad over the defeat and the talk was rabid. The spirit of the team and its earnestness to win are more marked a change from last year than even the playing.

When Dexter left the field yesterday under orders "Bill" Wilson yelled, "Leave the stable door open." Several Chicago players shook hands with him, and as Cushman was waving him on a man up in the bleachers inquired: "What is your hurry, Dexter?"

Cushman is exceedingly strict with the men. He is so good on balls and strikes that he can watch the seams touch the corner of the plate. His decisions kept Bill Wilson in hot water yesterday, and after one argument Wilson gave up and simply looked resigned through the rest of the game.

Pittsburg, 11; Cincinnati, 5.

Cincinnati, O., May 1.—The Pirates won their first game from the Reds today. Breitenstein, who let them down without a hit a few weeks ago, was hit hard. McPhee was spiked by Schriver in the eighth and will be out of the game for a week or so. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
H'lliday, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Padden, 2b	1	3	2	4	0
Smith, lf	2	2	4	0	1	Donovan, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	4	0	0
McPhee, 2b	1	1	3	1	1	M'C'rthy, lf	2	1	2	1	1
Miller, rf	0	1	5	0	0	Davis, 1b	2	3	9	0	0
Corc'ran, ss	0	1	1	4	2	Gray, 3b	2	2	4	0	1
Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Ely, ss	1	2	2	3	0
Peitz, c	1	1	2	0	0	Schriver, c	1	1	3	0	0
Breit'tein, p	0	1	0	3	0	Tann'hill, p	1	1	0	1	0
Goar, p	0	0	0	2	0						
Steinf'dt, 2b	0	0	0	0	0						
*Vaughn	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	5	11	27	13	4	Totals	11	14	27	9	2

*Batted for Goar in the ninth.

Cincinnati ....2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—5
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 3 1 1 2 1 2—11

Two-base hits—Miller, Davis [2]. Three-base hits—Davis, Tannehill, Peitz. First base on balls—By Breitenstein, 1; by Goar, 1; by Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Tannehill, 2. Wild pitches—Tannehill, 1. Time—2:10. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood.

No Game at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., May 1.—No game: rain.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Saints Shut Out the Blues—Brewers Beat Columbus and Millers Tie the Omahas.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	8	1	.888	Minneapolis	3	4	.428
St. Paul	7	2	.777	Omaha	2	6	.250
Columbus	6	2	.750	Milwaukee	2	7	.222
Kansas City	4	4	.500	Detroit	1	7	.125

Milwaukee, 3; Columbus, 1.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 1.—With the assistance of Taylor's excellent pitching and batting the Brewers downed their hoodoo today and defeated Columbus in one of the prettiest games of the season. A stiff game was put up by both teams before a crowd of over 2,000 persons. Score:

R H E
Milwaukee ....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 •—3 7 0
Columbus ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 2

Batteries—Taylor and Speer; Wright and Buckley.

St. Paul, 1; Kansas City, 0.

St. Paul, Minn., May 1.—Today's game was a beautiful pitchers' battle, and was hard fought from beginning to end. The Saints scored the winning run in the ninth inning on a scratch hit and a succession of bunts. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

R H E
St. Paul ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 6
Kansas City ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2

Batteries—Phyle and Spies; Meredith and Hausen.

Minneapolis, 5; Omaha, 5.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 1.—The most exciting game of the season was played today, resulting in a tie after eleven hard-fought innings. The Millers had the game twice won, but errors prevented the winning score. Game called on account of darkness. Score:

R H E
Minneapolis ....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5 9 4
Omaha ....0 1 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—5 12 4

Batteries—Figgemier and Ritter; Phillippi and Dixon; Hagerman and McCauley.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Quincy	2	0	1.000	Peoria	1	1	.500
St. Joseph	1	0	1.000	Dubuque	1	2	.333
Rock Island	2	1	.666	Burlington	0	1	.000
Cedar Rapids	1	1	.500	Ottumwa	0	2	.000

AT ROCK ISLAND.

Rock Island .....2 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1—7 12 1
Dubuque ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 8 2

Batteries—Young and Tracey; J. Brown and Hodge.

AT QUINCY.

Quincy ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 7 0
Ottumwa ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0

Batteries—Price and Schwartz; Nonemaker and Keefer.

AT PEORIA.

Peoria ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 8 1
Cedar Rapids ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 7 1

Batteries—McGinty and Quinn; Smith and Schrengost.

Interstate League.

AT DAYTON.

Dayton ....0 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0—9 14 5
Mansfield ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1—6 9 2

Batteries—Rosebraugh and Greenwald; Lindsey and Kellner.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne .....0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—4 8 6
Springfield ....1 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 •—6 12 2

Batteries—Campbell and Herr; Graffius and Dolan.

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids ...2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—5 14 4
Newcastle ....1 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 •—6 12 0

Batteries—Campbell and Cote; Morgan and Donovan.

KERN PITCHES A GREAT GAME.

Featherstones Win from Auburns by a Score of 1 to 0 After Ten Hard Innings.

For ten innings the Auburns and Featherstones struggled for a decision yesterday. In the last round the break came. With one out and three Auburns on the pillows, Kern fanned the next two batters, and in the last half a gift and two successive singles sent Condon across the slab with the lone run of the game. The battle was between the pitchers, Gertenrich and Kern fighting evenly for the mastery, while behind them the teams played clean, fast ball. Until the ninth inning not a man even threatened to score, the pitching and sensational fielding feats stopping all budding runs. The score:

Auburn.	R	B	P	A	E	Feath'one.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, lf	0	1	3	0	0	J.Parker, cf	0	0	2	0	1
G'tenrich, p	0	1	2	1	0	Fitzs'ns, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	4	1	0	Condon, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Parker, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Andrews, c	0	2	4	2	0
Seng, ss	0	0	1	5	0	Meehan, ss	0	1	1	1	2
Johnson, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Possehl, 3b	0	4	2	6	1
Hommes, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Holly, 2b	0	0	4	5	0
Uhler, 3b	0	0	3	3	0	Hewitt, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Bangart, cf	0	0	4	0	1	Kern, p	0	0	2	5	0
Totals	0	3	27	11	1	Totals	1	9	30	19	4

None out when winning run was scored.

Featherstones ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Auburn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Double plays—Gertenrich-Hommes; Seng-Johnson-Homme; Possehl-Holly-Fitzsimmons [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Featherstones, 3. Base on balls—Auburn, 3; Featherstones, 4. Struck out—Auburn, 4; Featherstones, 3. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Tindill.

North Chicago, 21; Maroons, 6.

The North Chicagos defeated the Chicago Maroons at the Chicago Athletic Association Grounds, Lincoln and Grace streets. The features were the batting of Schurmann and A. Heim and the playing of Ortman and Harlan. Score:

N. Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	C. Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E
Ortman, 2b	3	2	2	5	0	Anthon, 3b	1	3	1	3	2
Schmit,F, 1b	1	1	11	3	0	Blum,W., cf	3	1	1	0	3
Harlan, 3b	3	2	2	2	0	Kanelly, 1b	1	2	11	2	1
Hughes, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Sch'lle, ss	1	0	0	3	0
Kurtz, c	3	2	3	2	0	Geiss, 2b	0	1	2	3	2
Schmit,O, ss	2	2	0	2	1	Hughes, p	0	1	4	2	1
Hein, A., c	2	3	5	3	0	Frost, lf	0	1	3	1	2
S'h'r'n, lf	3	3	3	0	1	Blum,H., c	0	1	3	1	1
Heim,O., p	2	3	1	2	0	Basso, rf	0	0	2	0	2
Wiggs, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	21	21	27	19	2	Totals	6	10	27	15	14

North Chicagos ....8 2 0 5 3 3 0 0 0—21
Chicago Maroons .....2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—6

Bases on balls—North Chicagos, 8; Chicago Maroons, 3.

Cocking Main Postponed.

The big cocking main to which local fanciers have been looking forward failed to take place. It was scheduled for the early hours of yesterday at a West Side resort. A number of birds were brought to the scene of action, but the authorities having got wind of the main a postponement was deemed advisable.

General Sporting Notes.

Joe Sturch is out with a sweeping challenge to any of the local 105 pound men. Roach, Hughelet, "Sig" Hart, or any others of similar weight will be accommodated.

"Kid" Roberson, the colored lightweight, who defeated Jack Carrig on Saturday night, discovered after the go that he had broken two bones on the knuckles of his left hand.

"World of Sport," a new weekly sporting paper, backed by Colonel Hopkins, "Parson" Davies, and others, is to make its appearance in Chicago this week. Hugh Keogh, Joe Donovan, and Frank Hutchison ("Barkeep") are to be the principal contributors.

WORK FOR DERBY.

Kentucky's Classic Event Will Be Run on Wednesday.

FIVE STARTERS LIKELY.

Lieber Karl and Plaudit Accounted Best at Present.

HAN D'OR MAY BE A FACTOR.

Louisville, Ky., May 1.—[Special.]—Next Wednesday afternoon the Kentucky Derby, known to Kentuckians as the blue ribbon event of the West, will be run.

Late tonight it looks as if the starters will be selected from this bunch: Plaudit, Lieber Karl, Bannockburn, Goodrich, Dr. Black, Marcato, Isabey, and Han d'Or. All of these may start, but it is likely but five will face the flag. Goodrich today was classed as a sure starter.

The work of Plaudit, Marcato, and Dr. Black today was not sensational, owing to the condition of the track. A big crowd of railbirds witnessed the trials of the early morning.

Nearly 800 horses are now quartered at Churchill Downs. George Walker and Tommy Burns will arrive here in the morning from Memphis with Lieber Karl, Wilson, Cathedral, and Lieber Anton.

The local track is slow. It is several inches deep in sand and will be slow on Derby day unless a heavy rain comes tonight or tomorrow. Lieber Karl will find considerable difference between the Memphis track and Churchill Downs. John E. Madden, Plaudit's owner, firmly believes his colt will defeat Lieber Karl.

Based entirely on Lieber Karl's performance in the South and Plaudit's work out here, it looks as if the race will be a duel between these two.

Several days ago Plaudit reeled off a mile and an eighth at Churchill Downs in 2:00 1-5, and the track was not at all fast.

Lieber Karl's Work Known.

What Lieber Karl has done is familiar to everybody who takes enough interest in turf matters to read the papers. In the future book Plaudit is being played at even money, while Lieber Karl's price is 3 to 2. A pretty heavy play has been made on both colts and if either wins the book will lose a good big bundle of money.

In speaking of the Derby this afternoon, Albert Simons, the trainer of Plaudit, said: "Because Lieber Karl has won two races in clever style at Memphis a good many people think that he will add a third to his list here next Wednesday. But wait, no horse has gotten to the Schorr colt yet, but when he meets Plaudit he will find that he has struck a different game. We will get to him, and when we do, well, look out. Plaudit is in splendid shape now and could make anything in the country run at weight for age."

Plaudit in Fine Condition.

There is no doubt about the colt's condition. He looks as fine as a new dollar, and apparently could give anybody's horse a stiff argument.

On the other hand, the Schorr people, and, in fact, all the turf people of Tennessee, seem to have lost their heads about Lieber Karl, and they are sending plenty of consignments of money to Louisville to be placed on the brewers' colt.

Bannockburn is reported to have gone wrong, and, despite the well known shrewdness of Colonel McGuigan in training horses, there is some foundation for the report, as a reliable owner at Churchill Downs, who has been to Memphis, is the authority for the statement, that Bannockburn has not been on the track for a week, and it is hardly probable that McGuigan, with all of his ability, can prepare his colt for the Derby by working him out in his stall.

There is one colt at the track that has been entirely overlooked by the talent, and he may prove to be a dangerous factor in the Derby. He is "Crit" Davis' candidate, Han d'Or. He has worked a mile at the Downs in 1:46½, and turned the track easily. He was sent a mile and an eighth recently in 2:02½, but the boy who was riding him had the colt's head in his lap over all of the mile, and if Han d'Or had been turned loose he would have shown the rail birds some fast time.

The colt seems to have a bad disposition, but he has a nice way of going, and looks like a race horse.

The trainers at Churchill Downs have had a hard time of it this spring. With the exception of this week they have not had seven good days of training weather, being handicapped by rain, mud, cold, and even sleet.

Great Crowd Is Anticipated.

During the last ten days, however, much has been accomplished. The mile and an eighth in 2:00⅕ by Plaudit has been the best work, but Marcuto, Han d'Or, Dr. Black, and others have shown promising miles.

The number of rail birds has been unusually large, and in the city the interest in the Derby is deep-seated. Provided it is a pretty day on May 4, Secretary Price expects to see the largest crowd at Churchill Downs that ever assembled at the course. Last year's attendance broke the record with 20,000 people, but there would have been probably 5,000 more if it had not rained the night before Derby day. This kept thousands of people away who live in near-by towns and cities.

All the railroads and steamboat lines have notified Secretary Price that excursion rates will be given on Derby day and during the meeting, and it is probable that 30,000 people will witness the Derby of 1898, provided, of course, that the weather is pleasant.

Colonel M. Lewis Clark, who will, of course, be the presiding judge at the coming meeting, will arrive in this city tomorrow morning from Memphis, where he has been officiating for the last thirty days. Mr. Charles Price will be the associate judge, and Colonel Jack Chinn will do the starting. The starting gate will be used in most of the races. In the Derby, Clark, and Oaks, however, it will be discarded in favor of the flag.

HEAVY BETS MADE ON ELFIN.

Lorillard-Beresford Horse Wins Twenty Thousand Dollars in Wagers at the Newmarket Meeting.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, May 1.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Lorillard-Beresford stable did well at the Newmarket first spring meeting. Elfin, starting second choice, won the 3-years-old welter, worth $1,750, the owners landing $20,000 in bets. Pascola, by Simon Magus, out of Perception, won the maiden 2-year-old plate unfancied. Berzak is a good first choice for the Jubilee handicap, worth $15,000, to be run at Kempton Park next Saturday. Wood rides Berzak, and is expected to do credit to America with this great prize at stake. At the same meeting on Friday, Lorillard's Sibola, by Sailor Prince—Saluda, makes here début in the Royal 2-year-old plate, worth $15,000, and has a fair winning chance.

Trotting Associations Consolidate.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 1.—[Special.]—The Terre Haute Trotting association and the Fair association have concluded to put an end to their rivalry and consolidate their interests. A committee has been appointed to prepare the articles of consolidation. It is not intended to unite the fair with the trotting meeting, but to conduct them separately and share profits.

Schreiber's Stake Entries.

Barney Schreiber's entries to the Washington Park and Harlem stakes are: Miss Marion, b. f., by Himyar—Astolat; Stuttgart, b. c., by Balgowan—Ohio Belle; Jerry Hunt, b. c., by Servitor—Innocence; Ulm, b. c., by Balgowan—Pennyroyal; Schiller and Greyhurst.

MAROONS' SPLENDID SHOWING.

Disappointment That the Relay Race at Philadelphia Was Won Through a Foul.

Chicago's showing in the big relay race at Philadelphia on Saturday served to show to a certain extent what may be expected of the maroon runners this year. The one thing to be regretted is that the race could not be decided on its merits and that Chicago's title to victory could not be beyond question. The most interesting and exciting portion of the whole contest was the last quarter, in which G. L. White, whom Stagg considers his fastest man at the distance, and Tewkesbury Hoffman, the fleet Quaker, met. The relays were so arranged that Maloney, who is considered Stagg's fastest man, and Tewkesbury, who defeated Wefers at 120 yards on Saturday, met, and the men ran even to the tape, although Tewkesbury evidently had greater speed, as Maloney started out with a good lead, secured by Burroughs, whose quick starting ability caused him to be selected as the first man of the maroon four. White and Hoffman started on even terms, owing to Tewkesbury's good work for Pennsylvania, but Hoffman, according to some reports, fouled White so palpably that the Chicago runner was thrown off his stride and almost off the track and made little effort to catch up, being beaten by twenty-five yards by one report and five yards according to others. If the latter report is true his work is all the more remarkable in making so good a record after being interfered with.

Hoffman's record is :51, the fastest of the four quarters, and as the track was slow White would have made a great record had he been able to run the race out, even if he had not been able to finish first.

It is safe to say that of the four Chicago runners Fair and White can do the quarter in :51 or better on a fast track. Maloney can probably run on equal terms with both of these men, and this gives the maroon a most excellent chance to win points in the intercollegiate and in the dual meets, although in Jackson of Northwestern and Mills of Illinois the maroon runners will meet men who will give them the hardest kind of a tussle. Mills is at present disabled by a strained muscle in his right leg, but hopes to be in shape for the intercollegiate. He will be unable to run against the maroons in the dual meet.

Michigan was a distinct disappointment in the relay events. The Ann Arbor men, judging from reports, were not fast enough to keep up with Chicago and Pennsylvania athletes, and Stagg desired even more to defeat the Michigan runners than the Pennsylvanians.

The dual meet next Saturday between Northwestern and Chicago at Evanston will be an interesting event. Chicago ought to have the sprints its own way with Burroughs, and the quarter and half will be well taken care of.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL GAMES.

Wentworths Defeat the Cheltenhams in the Jackson Cup Competition—Thistles Win from Parkside.

The Wentworth team yesterday defeated the Cheltenhams in the Jackson Cup competition by a score of 9 goals to 1. Three goals were scored in the first half and seven in the second. Goals were made by Sheppard [3], Moon [1], Dobson [2], Jeffrey [1], Dillon [1], Dale [1], and one was kicked by Hartman of the Cheltenhams. The ground at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue was in fine condition. The lineup:

Wentworths.	Position.	Cheltenhams.
Davis	Goal	Upton
Dillon	Backs	Dasey
Tolley	Backs	Powell
Simms	Half backs	Seerey
McLean	Half backs	Hartman
Austen	Half backs	Roberson
Moon	Left wing	J. Withington
Jeffrey	Left wing	
Sheppard	Center	Gulliver
Dale	Right wing	H. Withington
Dobson	Right wing	Young

At Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue the Thistles won from the Parksides by a score of 4 goals to 1. The ground was in bad condition, and good football was out of the question. Goals for the Thistles were made by Sherlock [3] and Napier [1]. Meyers scored for Parkside. The lineup:

Parksides.	Position.	Thistles.
Schultz	Goal	Cameron
Simms	Backs	Napier
Green	Backs	C. Cameron
Robertson	Half backs	Dewar
Ames	Half backs	Hellenius
Mulcahy	Half back	
Taylor	Right wing	Sherlock
Henry	Right wing	Weir
Meyers	Center	Barker
Gregson	Left wing	Stewart
Linaker	Left wing	

WISCONSIN DROPS ONE PLAYER.

Faculty Investigation Results in Metzler's Disqualification—Will Attempt Reconciliation with Universities.

Madison, Wis., May 1.—[Special.]—There is a rumor current today that Metzler, centerfielder on the varsity team, has been dropped from the nine as a result of an investigation carried on for some weeks by Professor Birge. Fuggitt will take the position.

President Adams is hoping for a reconciliation with the various colleges and will invite their Presidents to send a non-athletic professor to a conference to be held soon. Dr. Birge, dean of the College of Letters and Science, will be Wisconsin's representative, and it is hoped the deans in the other institutions will be chosen.

The track and field meet will be held Saturday. Several special events will be introduced.

O'Dea, who claims to hold the Australian and English records for drop kicking and punting, will try to establish a new American record. An invitation was extended to Mr. Herschberger of Chicago University to compete, but he has declined. The record is now 158 feet 7½ inches.

Maybury will try to lower the college record of :05⅕ for fifty yards, now held by L. Sumner.

Wisconsin never before had so many promising men in the distance runs. Henry, Nelson, Mosely, Inglis, Sloane, and Short have short trials better than 2:10 in the half mile. Mosely, Henry, and Nelson are considered the best of the lot.

Three candidates for the mile walk have been training conscientiously. Hartman is the most likely man. He walks well and gives promise of great improvement in the course of the remaining four weeks.

In the sprints and hurdles fully fifteen men have been training constantly. A special 100-yard handicap "intersorority" race has been arranged, in which seven of the sprinters will compete. The handicaps will be made by the trainers, and each athlete to represent a sorority and wear its colors. A silk banner has been donated as a prize to the winner. O'Dea, P. Fox, McGowan, Tonny, and Shoemaker will try conclusions in the longer sprint and the hurdles.

Wisconsin is weak in the field events. Stengel and Forrest have been tossing the hammer about ninety-five feet, and putting the shot about thirty-eight feet. Stengel, Forrest, and Johnson have each thrown the discus over 100 feet. In the broad jump Phil Fox and H. Frame are the best men. Frame has a record of twenty-one feet four inches, and is almost certain to be able to duplicate it in competition. Fox has done over twenty feet and will gradually improve.

Max Mason, in the high jump, is practically the only man. For two weeks he has been unable to train owing to a strained ankle. Several men have tried the pole vault, but none have been able to clear the bar at eight feet.

Cycle Meetings Tonight.

There will be a meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs tonight at Room 318E Ashland Block, at which the clubs will consider a number of important measures. Chief among these will be the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws and the report of the Membership committee. The proposition to postpone the road race may come up. It is said that if F. W. Moulton is not furnished with a proxy in order to present his measure another delegate will do it for him, and that in this manner the clubs will be called upon to consider the idea. A sentiment in favor of postponement is gaining among the delegates, and the action of the clubs may result in running the race in June.

The Cook County Cyclists' association will hold a meeting tonight in their quarters in the Rialto Building, and will also discuss a postponement of their road race.

Unions, 8; Illinois C. C., 4.

The Chicago Unions returned home after their trip through the Western association and took the Illinois Cycling club's scalp by the score of 8 to 4. The game was hard fought up to the eighth inning, when the colored boys won on hits of Footes, Jones, Alberts' error, and Moore's home run. The Unions will spend the coming week with games at Elgin, South Bend, and Logansport, returning home in time to meet the Featherstones next Sunday. The score:

C. Unions.	R	B	P	A	E	Ill. Cycling.	R	B	P	A	E
Moore, 1b	2	1	5	0	0	Todd, 3b	1	1	0	2	1
Buckner, p	1	2	1	0	1	Ebert, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Holland, cf	0	3	1	1	0	Jackson, 1b	1	2	11	0	1
Hopkins, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	Murphy, p	1	1	0	6	1
Hyde, 3b	0	0	4	3	0	Alberts, ss	0	1	2	2	2
Footes, c	1	1	7	0	0	Hollis, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, lf	2	1	4	0	0	Souders, c	0	1	6	0	0
Wyatt, ss	2	0	0	2	1	O'Niell, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, rf	0	0	2	1	0	Wenig, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	8	9	27	8	2	Totals	4	8	24	10	5

Chicago Unions ....1 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 •—8
Illinois Cycling Club ...0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0—4

Earned runs—Unions, 4; Illinois, 2. Two-base hits—Buckner, Holland, Hopkins, Jackson. Home runs—Murphy, Moore. Double play—Hyde-Hopkins-Moore. Struck out—By Buckner, 7; by Murphy, 7.

Lake Views, 1; Joliet Standards, 0.

Joliet, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—The Lake Views of Chicago defeated the Joliet Standards today, 1 to 0, in the ninth inning by a wild throw by Third Baseman Lennon. It was one of the finest games ever played on the local grounds, and was a pitchers' battle. Leitman, the Standards' pitcher, held the visitors down to three hits, while the Standards secured eight.

Lakes, 9; Austin, 5.

The Lakes defeated the Austins in a close game at Forty-ninth and Halsted streets yesterday. A large crowd was present. The features were the fielding of Dickey and Reitz of the Lakes and the hitting of Quinn, Dickey, and Yore. Score:

Lakes ....0 1 0 2 3 0 0 3 •—9
Austin ....1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0—5

Batteries—Lange and Yore, Bassett and Breen.

Dalys, 5; Mosslers, 1.

The Dalys defeated Mosslers in their opening game at Daly's Park. The feature was the pitching of young Murphy of the Dalys. Only two hits were made off of him. Joe Quest umpired. Score:

Dalys ....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 •—5
Mosslers ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Austin, 10; Linden Park, 4.

The Linden Park club met defeat yesterday afternoon by the Austin Rivals, 10 to 4. The batteries were: Austin, Sloloff and Lousbury; Linden Park, McNease and Martin.

New War Song Appears.

Lou Leubrie has written a war song entitled, "Remember the Maine, Is Our Battle Cry." The words have been set to music by Paul Cohn and the song is attracting considerable attention. It is dedicated to the army and navy, and on the cover is a picture of a victorious American regiment storming a redoubt, while the Spanish banner is being carried hastily to the rear.

Poor paint makes the man that uses it poor. Devoe is good; enriches painter and owner.

Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

A man in the darkness of hopeless disease is of all men most miserable. When doctors and medicines innumerable have been tried and found wanting, and loving friends vainly urge upon him the food he cannot eat and which brings him no nourishment or strength, what is to be done?

Men and women who have sunken so far into weakness and disease that the whole body seems to be permeated and poisoned by it have found health, strength and vigor through the transforming, electrifying power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" which Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., proffered, thirty years ago, to sick and suffering humanity.

During all the years since then this marvelous "Discovery" has been building up weak and debilitated constitutions by its extraordinary influence upon the human, nutritive system. It gives the digestive organism keen power and capacity to appropriate every life-giving element from the food taken into the stomach and transforms it into rich, highly vitalized blood and healthy flesh, bone, sinew and nerve fiber.

Consumption in all its earlier stages is arrested and counteracted by the tissue-building, flesh-making, life-promoting power of this grand medicine and there is no darkness of bodily ailment so dense but it will shed upon the sufferer the light of renewed hope.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

College Days

Will soon be o'er. In the meantime, the riding season is in full bloom.

College men and all clever people know by experience that

MONARCH BICYCLES

represent everything possible in bicycle construction. Ask riders.

Finer, Better, Faster—Impossible!

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Ask to see the New Christy Racing Saddle.

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147 & 149 Wabash-av.

WETHUR

A bad spell of weather has caused you to postpone consideration of the bicycle question. Sunshine and pleasant weather and a

Sterling Bicycle
"BUILT LIKE A WATCH"

now invite you to enjoy the pleasure so long forbidden you.

First, get your Sterling. Then pleasure comes easily.

Sterling prices for '98: Road models, $60 and $75. Racers, $85. Chainless, $125. Tandems, $125. Catalogue free.
High grade wheels within everybody's reach.
STERLING CYCLE WORKS,
274 Wabash Ave.
Sterling Riding Academy—First Regiment Armory, 16th St. and Michigan Boulevard—now open. Purchasers taught to ride free, on new 1898 Sterlings.

There are no other bicycles as good as the
"Imperial"
—the go-lightly kind.
None with the same high degree of quality that makes these
Wheels
superior in strength and beauty.
For sale by the makers, at our reduced '98 prices.
AMES & FROST COMPANY,
325 Wabash Ave., near Congress St.

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

EFFECT IS ABOUT NIL

No Change in Business After First Week of War.

DREAD OF SILVER MEN.

Spain Is Feared Less than Enemies at Home.

TRADERS ARE DISAPPOINTED

Market Too Dull and Narrow to Suit Speculators,

WEEK ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Although war is usually considered the most destructive thing that can happen to a nation's trade, yet this country has now had one week of actual war with a foreign nation without any perceptible effect being noticed in business conditions. Business is not as good now as it was in January, but it is apparently no worse than in March, when the financial and commercial community had already begun to expect war and to begin the policy of retrenchment as being the policy of necessary prudence.

From the business standpoint the country is suffering from the war with Spain only an insignificant fraction of what it suffered during the political campaign of 1896. The business community does not fear the whole power of Spain one-tenth as much as it fears the power for producing calamity of the silver party at home. A good part of whatever depression is at present existing because of the foreign war is due to the fear that the complications of war might give the silver representatives in the Senate and House a chance to get through some scheme to destroy credit. The debate on the revenue bill has been as anxiously watched by the business community as has the news from the seat of war. Business-men are afraid that the war issue of bonds might lead to tighter rates of money and be a severe tax on industry and commerce, yet they heartily favor the bond issue, for they recognize that the sinews of war must be raised at once in some way, and they look with infinite dread on the various "substitute" ways of the silver leaders, as of coining the seigniorage, etc.

So soon as business-men can feel absolutely confident that the silver party cannot, because of the war, put the government in a hole, financially speaking, they will probably cease to feel any great amount of concern over the general situation—although, of course, they hope for a speedy finish of the war itself.

Speculatively the last week has been disappointing to both the bear and bull parties on the exchanges. The panic and severe fall in values which the former predicted have not come. The "boom" which the latter were predicting as a victory-discounting process, also has not come. The markets have been extremely dull and fluctuations have given little chances for profits on either side. The war is going too slow to suit traders, who want events to move in rapid sequence, battles to take place every day, and fluctuations to afford some such wide speculative opportunities as were offered, for instance, in the "gold room" during the days of the rebellion. The grain markets have been active and higher, but the food scarcity in Europe and the operations of Leiter were influences rather than the movements in the war with Spain. The money market during the week was practically unchanged. Foreign exchange has continued above the gold import point, with the West supplying most of the bills on the market.

Active Wholesale Trade.

To only a small extent is war affecting the general wholesale trade situation. The effect of hostilities is not the same in all lines, being slightly depressing in some, while in others it has a directly contrary effect. Certain articles in the drug list, noticeably quinine, have been given quite an impetus because of a belief that large quantities will be used in the way of army supplies. Quinine supplies in the larger markets in this country are by no means excessive and reports from London say there is none for sale there. During the week the advance was about 3c per ounce. Manufacturers are doing what they can to keep quinine out of speculators' hands by refusing large orders. There may be method in this, however, for with prices materially higher in the market a month or so hence they would not be losers by holding the product to a time when the demand might be even more pronounced than it is at present.

While big contracts for army supplies have not yet cut much of a figure in the city's wholesale trade, some of the stocks have been considerably depleted owing to the extraordinary pressure. In some of the dry goods houses, however, coarser grades of woolen blankets are getting scarce and at one time during the week there was practically a famine in bunting. This came from a general decoration of both public and private buildings. Later on, should war be prosecuted with the vigor expected in many directions, it is probable trade conditions will be much more active than at present.

Jobbers in groceries are doing an immense business, retailers laying in large stocks, and placing liberal orders for future delivery against prospective advances. These purchases include pretty much the whole list of canned goods, particularly the staples.

Grain Market News in Prices.

Following are the closing prices each day last week for wheat in the markets which were most active:

	Monday....	Tuesday....	Wednesday	Thursday....	Friday....	Saturday....
Chicago—						
May ..	$1.19¾	$1.23	$1.21¼	$1.22¼	$1.20	$1.20¾
July ..	92¼	93⅝	94⅜	95⅛	93¼	94⅞
Sept ..	83⅛	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	82¼	82⅜
New York—						
May ..	$1.16⅝	$1.21	$1.22	$1.21¼	$1.19½	$1.18¼
July ..	99⅞	1.00⅝	1.01⅝	1.02⅝	1.01⅝	1.02¼
Minneapolis—						
Cash ..	$1.14¼	$1.17¼	$1.15¾	$1.15⅝	$1.14	$1.13⅝
May ..	1.14½	1.17	1.15½	1.15⅝	1.13¼	1.13¼
July ..	1.13¼	1.15¼	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	1.10⅝	1.11¼
Duluth—						
Cash ..	$1.18	$1.18¼	$1.18¼	$1.18¼	$1.16	$1.16¼
May ..	1.18	1.19⅜	1.18¼	1.19¼	1.16¼	1.16¼
July ..	1.14	1.14⅝	1.14¼	1.14	1.12¼	1.13⅝
Liverpool—						
May ..	$1.25⅝	$1.30¼	$1.33⅞	$1.44	$1.39¼	$1.39⅞
July ..	1.22⅝	1.28⅝	1.29¼	1.36	1.30⅞	1.30⅝
Sept ..	1.09¼	1.12¼	1.11⅝	1.13¼	1.04⅝	1.10
Antwerp—						
Red winter ..	$1.30	$1.36¼	$1.43	$1.44⅝	$1.45⅝	$1.45⅝
California ..	1.31¼	1.39	1.43	1.44⅝	1.45⅝	1.44⅝

The news in the wheat market last week was entirely of quotations. The week opened with the sharpest kinds of advances in Minneapolis and Duluth, and since that time interest has centered in the cables. The remarkable premium at Minneapolis and Duluth over Chicago for July wheat widened on appreciation of the fact that there will be no new wheat there to fill speculative contracts in July and on the excellent cash demand. The advances were great enough to suggest some manipulation. It is assumed that Leiter is bullish on July wheat in the Northwest and bearish on the corresponding delivery here. He is supposed to be extensively short on July wheat in the Chicago market, and his influence at least contributed to widen the spread between the Northwest and Chicago. Northwestern receipts last week were quite liberal, but they include a great deal of Kansas wheat. From the present outlook the Northwest will compete actively with Chicago for the new Kansas wheat.

Sensational Advances in Liverpool.

The action of the Liverpool market has been sensational. The advances day after day have been unusually great and the reaction on Friday was by comparison small. Antwerp advanced sufficiently at one time to suggest that the market there was cornered. The foreign advances have been due primarily to appreciation of short supplies and of war possibilities. There has been the speculative element abroad in the covering of short lines put out by Americans and by speculators on the continent. The failure of one important continental trader had to do with the excitement in the foreign markets.

The local speculators have been generally bearish on the excellent crop reports and have had a hard time in following advances. The local market has not sympathized with gains elsewhere, and at times has been practically the weakest grain market in the world. The market has been extremely nervous and readily influenced in either direction. The unfortunate experience of scalpers has reduced their business to a minimum, and the commission house trade is lighter than it has been for months. The violent fluctuations have driven the spreaders, who usually do a large business here, out of the market.

There has been a great deal outside of the quotations abroad to make shorts nervous. Bradstreet's cabled as follows: "Meline has summoned a meeting of the Superior Council of Agriculture of France for next Monday, and a meeting of the Millers' association for next Wednesday, to discuss the wheat question. In Austria, also, an agitation for the temporary suppression of the wheat duty is beginning."

A Russian cable expressed the opinion that the government would probably issue a ukase prohibiting exports of grain, and according to still another dispatch a member of Parliament will ask the government next week what course it is proposed to adopt to "guard against an excessive rise in the price of wheat in the event of England being involved in war with a naval power aiming to cut off foreign breadstuffs from Great Britain."

There is excellent demand for all kinds of cash grain. With all the talk of congestion in May wheat in Chicago the cash market has been keeping right up with May prices. Cash corn and oats are at a premium over May. Cash flaxseed is at a sharp premium, and rye is at a premium. The advance of 5c in oats in ten days has attracted a great deal of comment, but within a few months feed barley has gone up 80 per cent in value. The export demand for corn and oats has been unprecedented and shows no signs of falling off. Corn has been taken recently for export at a rate of about a million bu a day. The demand has been such that the heavy stocks have been forgotten by all but the local scalpers, and they have been unfortunate in their operations on the bear side. The bull spirit has been rampant in all the speculative produce markets and resistance to it has been fruitless. Provisions have advanced with lard leading, and here again the consideration has been cash demand. The export trade in lard was never better, and it has been sufficient to offset the effect of heavy hog receipts, just as the export demand for corn has overcome the influence of large stocks.

	Closed April 23.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed My.1. 1897.
WHEAT.				
May	1.14	1.15 @ 1.25	1.20¼	71¼
July	89⅛	.90 @ 96	94⅞	70⅝
CORN.				
May	32¼	32⅛@ 34¼	33⅜	28⅞
July	33¼	33⅛@ 35⅜	34⅝	25
OATS.				
May	27¼	27¼@ 31¼	31	16⅝
July	24½	24⅜@ 26⅞	26¾	17⅝
MESS PORK.				
May	10.85	10.92½@11.45	11.10	8.50
July	11.05	11.00 @11.80	11.35	8.60
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	5.47½	5.60 @ 5.85	5.85	4.10
July	5.57½	5.62½@ 5.92½	5.92½	4.17½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	5.40	5.40 @ 5.57½	5.57½	4.62½
July	5.50	5.42½@ 5.65	5.65	4.65

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Flour, brls.	62,546	50,046	50,365	41,726
Wheat, bu.	532,282	28,381	1,564,260	867,208
Corn, bu...	2,247,550	623,750	4,378,483	715,888
Oats, bu...	2,612,512	1,305,180	1,229,666	1,816,290
Rye, bu.....	51,697	31,750	190,344	135,834
Barley, bu.	129,200	103,250	38,417	94,672
T.Seed, lbs.	866,761	495,937	894,706	1,178,163
C.Seed, lbs.	252,927	26,227	164,653	176,708
O.Seed, lbs.	274,500	210,535	188,243	773,871
F.Seed, bu.	30,500	26,865	7,359	82,811
B.Corn, lbs.	137,400	68,950	128,525	191,928
C.M'ts, lbs.	6,410,352	3,552,595	19,172,592	18,411,975
Cn.M'ts, c's	2,050	....	18,688	24,996
D.Beef, lbs.	2,284,276	1,174,880	18,423,984	18,421,812
Beef, tcs..	....	....	123	237
Beef, brls..	....	....	1,350	1,629
Pork, brls..	....	....	7,127	4,227
Lard, lbs..	1,331,280	1,230,353	15,153,231	8,884,887
Cheese, lbs.	1,327,642	1,096,644	716,149	923,486
Butter, lbs.	4,006,106	4,213,242	4,147,830	3,818,093
Eggs cases	98,406	69,968	49,444	17,111
Potat's, bu	311,548	108,564	222,866	23,120
D.Hogs, No	....	1	346	76
L.Hogs, No	200,079	153,204	29,183	32,203
Cattle, No..	38,439	50,893	14,264	16,694
Sheep, No..	77,051	65,180	7,082	13,739
Hides, lbs..	1,569,251	1,464,718	1,566,707	1,908,357
Wool, lbs..	550,438	707,667	247,960	518,766
Coal, tons..	123,608	103,413	7,985	8,847
Lumber, M	29,843	29,236	14,809	11,659
Shingl's, M	2,953	5,814	6,884	6,290
Salt, brls..	8,207	34,771	14,203	19,847
Hay, tons..	4,331	2,891	97	301

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts ...	3,003,383	4,025,760	4,017,396
Previous week	2,199,772	3,027,405	2,750,291
Same week 1897.....	1,995,801	1,904,145	1,746,113
Primary shipments...	3,392,278	7,402,123	2,724,780
Previous week	2,674,729	5,731,223	2,253,957
Same week 1897.....	2,243,216	2,186,578	2,282,008
Eastern clearances..	2,381,535	4,399,326	418,950
Previous week	2,036,010	3,027,343	1,059,291
Same week 1897.....	517,641	3,617,463	491,859

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	15	Ontario	275
Crown Point	10	Ophir	35
Con. Cal. and Va...	55	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	75	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie....	15	Do pfd	200
Hale & Norcross...	45	Sierra Nevada	60
Homestake	3700	Standard	160
Iron Silver	40	Union Con.	10
Mexican	10	Yellow Jacket	5

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	1½	Osceola	39¾
Atlantic	25	Quincy	106
Boston & Mont....	176¾	Tamarack	153
Butte & Boston....	24½	Wolverines	19
Calumet & Hecla..	518	Parrott	23½
Centennial	11½	Old Dominion.....	25½
Franklin	10½		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	18	Hale & Norcross....	49
Alpha Con.	3	Justice	10
Andes	8	Kentuck Con.	1
Belcher	12	Mexican	11
Best & Belcher....	27	Occidental Con. ...	110
Bullion	6	Ophir	38
Caledonia	14	Overman	2
Challenge Con. ...	10	Potosi	23
Chollar	19	Savage	14
Confidence	40	Sierra Nevada	66
Con. Cal. and Va....	59	Union Con.	16
Con. Imperial	1	Utah Con.	6
Crown Point	9	Yellow Jacket	8
Exchequer	1	Standard	150
Gould & Currie......	20		

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 California, 9s 11d@10s; No. 1 red Northern spring, 9s 7d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed new, 4s 3½d; futures quiet; May, 4s 1½d; July, 3s 11d; September, 3s 11¾d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter firm, 12s 3d.

Hops at London (Pacific coast) dull, £2 10s@£4 10s.

Beef firm; extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 70s. Pork firm; prime mess fine Western, 55s; prime mess medium Western, 52s 5d. Hams—Short cut, firm, 39s. Bacon dull, 37s 6d; short ribs, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 26s; long clear middles, heavy, 35s; short clear backs, 35s; clear bellies, 37s. Shoulders—Square, firm, 28s. Lard—Prime Western steady 29s 6d.

Cheese firm; American finest, 42s; American finest colored, 44s.

Tallow—Prime city, firm, 21s. Cottonseed—Liverpool refined strong, 17s 3d. Turpentine spirits strong, 28s 6d. Resin—Common, strong, 5s 6d.

Cotton—Spot, moderate demand; prices steady; American middling, 3 19-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 7,400 American. Receipts, 3,200 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand and closed firm. American middling, l. m. c., May, 3 35-64@3 36-64d buyers; May and June, 3 35-64@3 36-64d buyers; June and July, 3 36-64d buyers; July and August, 3 36-64@3 37-64d sellers; August and September, 3 36-64d buyers; September and October, 3 35-64@3 36-64d buyers; October and November, 3 35-64d buyers; November and December, 3 34-64@3 35-64d buyers; December and January, 3 34-64@3 35-64d buyers; January and February, 3 34-64@3 35-64d buyers.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations at the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Flour—Receipts, 21,010 brls; exports, 34,637 brls; quiet but strongly held; winter patents, $5.35@5.75; winter straights, $5.15@5.25; Minnesota patents, $6.20@6.60; winter extras, $3.90@4.35; Minnesota bakers', $4.60@5.00; winter low grades, $2.90@3.00. Rye flour—Firm: $3.25@3.55. Cornmeal—Firm; yellow Western, 56c. Rye—Stronger; No. 2 Western, 69¼c. Barley—Firm. Barley malt—Steady; Western, 58@70c.

Wheat—Receipts, 224,775 bu; exports, 32,032 bu. Spot steady. No. 2 red, $1.20½, nominal, f. o. b. afloat. Options were generally strong all day, influenced by heavy coverings on reports of Russian famine and big weekly clearances; closed 1c lower on May, but ⅝@1c higher on later months; May, $1.17¼@1.19, closed $1.18¼.

Corn—Receipts, 244,725 bu; exports, 167,003 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 47¼c. Options fairly active and strong on higher cables, liberal weekly clearances, and the advance in wheat, closing ¼@½c higher; May closed 39¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 208,800 bu; exports, 82,298 bu. Spot market stronger; No. 2, 35c; No. 2 white, 37c. Options market was active and strong on a big advance on cash property, closing ½c higher; May closed 35c.

Hay—Quiet; shipping, 30@35c; good to choice, 55@75c. Hops—Quiet; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 4@5c; 1896 crop, 7@8c; 1897 crop, 15@16c. Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 4@5c; 1896 crop, 7@8c; 1897 crop, 15@16c.

Hides—Strong; Texas dry, 12½c; California, 17¼@18c. Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, 19¼@20c. Wool—Quiet; fleece, 16@22c; Texas, 12@14c.

Beef—Firm; family, $11.00@12.00; extra mess, $10.00; beef hams, $23.50; packet, $10.50@11.50. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 6¼@7c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c. Lard—Firmer; Western steam closed at $6.05; refined firm. Pork—Mess, $10.75@11.00; short clear, $11.00@13.00; family, $12.00@12.50.

Tallow—Firm; city, 3⅝c bid; country, 3 9-16c@3¾c, as to quality.

Petroleum—Dull. Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.25@1.45. Turpentine—Firm, 34c. Rice—Strong; fair to extra, 4¼@6¼c; Japan, 5⅛@6c.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c.

Metals—Pig iron, quiet; Southern, $9.75@11.25; Northern, $10.00@12.00. Copper, firm; brokers, $12.00. Lead, steady; brokers, $3.50. Tin plates, steady.

Cottonseed oil—Steadier; business retarded by strength of freight rates; prime crude, 19¼@20c nominal; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 16@17c; prime summer yellow, 24@24½c; off summer yellow, 23½@24c, nominal; butter oil, 26@28c; prime winter yellow, 28½@29½c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled quiet, but generally firm on light covering and investment buying and generally favorable foreign advices; closed steady, with prices 5 lower to 5 points higher. Sales, 13,750 bags, including May 6.05@6.10c. Spot coffee, Rio firm; No. 7 invoice, 7c; No. 7 jobbing, 7½c; mild firm; Cordova, 8½@15½c.

Sugar—Raw strong; held higher; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛c; refined, strong; mold A, 5 11-16c; standard A, 5 5-16c; confectioners' A, 5 5-16c; cut loaf, 5 15-16c; crushed, 5 15-16c; powdered, 5 11-16c; granulated, 5 7-16c; cubes, 5 11-16c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,641 packages; steady; Western creamery, 15@17c; Elgins, 17c; factory, 13½@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 795 packages; firm; large, choice, 7⅝@8¼c; small, choice, 8¼@8½c; light skims, 5½@6½c; part skims, 4@5½c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,761 packages; firm; Western, 11¾c; Southern, 10¾@11¼c.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling gulf, 6⅞c; sales, 1,018 bales.

Futures—Closed weak; sales, 48,200 bales; May, 6.12c; June, 6.17c; July, 6.32c; August, 6.26c; September, 6.26c; October, 6.27c; November, 6.29c; December, 6.31c; January, 6.33c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 30.—Wheat was steady and strong on a range 1c higher than yesterday with a moderated business doing. The session as a whole did not develop further points of interest than were outlined early. The close was firm and ⅝c higher than yesterday for July. This month was strong in view of a fair amount of selling, which the market took without particular effort. May opened at $1.12½ and closed at $1.13⅛; July opened at $1.10⅝, advanced to $1.11¾, and closed at $1.11¼; September closed at 81¼c. Cash wheat—In view of the fact that receipts were heavy the demand was good and the market was firm. Millers were taking everything except low grade quite readily. Spot No. 1 Northern sold at ¼@1c over May and to arrive at ½c over. No. 2 Northern was 4@5c under and No. 3 8@10c under. Flour unchanged. Bran unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 cash, elevator, $1.03; track, $1.00@1.00½; May, $1.09½; July, 89⅝c asked; spot, 81¼c asked. Corn—Higher; cash, 33¾c; May, 32⅝c; July, 32⅞c asked; September, 32¾c asked. Oats—Higher; elevator, 31½c; track, 32¼@32¾c; May, 32¼c asked; July, 26½c asked; September, 24c. Rye—Higher; 61c. Flaxseed—Higher, $1.28. Pork—Higher; standard mess, $11.10. Lard—Higher; prime, $5.52; choice, $5.62. Lead—Higher, $3.57½; spelter, dull, $3.95. Poultry—Quiet; chickens, 7c; springs, 15@22c; ducks, 5½@6c; turkeys, 7c. Butter—Quiet; creamery, 15@18c; dairy, 11@15c. Eggs—Firm, 8½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—Wheat steady to 2c higher; No. 1 hard, $1.06; No. 2, $1.03½@1.06; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; No. 1 red, $1.07; No. 2, $1.03@1.06; No. 3, $1.00@1.03½; No. 2 spring, $1.01@1.04; No. 3, $1.00. Corn—Active, about ½c higher; No. 2 mixed, 32@32¼c. Oats—Active, steady; No. 2 white, 33½c. Rye—Lower; No. 2, 57c. Hay—Rather dull; lower; choice timothy, $10.25@10.50; choice prairie, $9.25. Butter—Barely steady; creamery, 13½@16½c; dairy, 11@14c. Eggs—Steady to firm; fresh, 9c.

DULUTH, Minn., April 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.16¼ bid; May, $1.16¼ bid; July, $1.13¾ bid; September, 84½c bid. Oats—32¾@31⅝c. Rye—62¼c. Barley—40c. Flax—$1.28. Receipts—Wheat, 136,472 bu; corn, 9,695 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 11,194 bu; corn, 108,347 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 30.—Close—Cash wheat No. 1 hard, $1.19¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.16¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.10½. To arrive No. 1 hard, $1.19¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.16¾. No. 2 white oats, 32¾c. No. 2 rye, 62¼c. Cash flax, $1.28. The receipts of wheat were 158,166 bu.

TOLEDO, O., April 30.—Wheat—Dull, firm; No. 2 cash, $1.15; May, $1.14½. Corn—Dull, unchanged. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, cash and May, 31c. Rye—Dull, higher; No. 2 cash, 62c. Cloverseed—Steady; prime, April, $3.10 asked. Oil unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—Wheat—Spring No. 1 Northern, $1.24; No. 2 winter, $1.16 asked. Corn—No. 2, 39½c. Oats—No. 2, 36½c. Barley—Fancy, 56@58c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 30.—Spirits turpentine firm, 29½@30c. Resin steady, $1.00@1.05. Crude turpentine firm, $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar firm, $1.05.

PEORIA, Ill., April 30.—Corn firm; No. 2, 33½c. Oats firm; higher; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c. Rye firm, nominal. Whisky—Highproof spirits, $1.21½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30.—Turpentine firm; 27½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 25....	11,108	70	44,528	15,748
Tuesday, April 26....	1,998	2,714	29,569	15,094
Wednesday, April 27..	13,047	776	43,004	18,573
Thursday, April 28..	9,185	763	36,322	15,120
Friday, April 29....	2,980	266	32,244	8,884
Saturday, April 30...	200	20	15,000	2,500
Totals	38,519	4,609	200,667	75,859
Previous week......	36,613	3,525	160,043	54,346
Cor. week 1897......	50,269	5,077	153,021	65,111
Cor. week 1896......	39,913	5,672	187,097	88,156
Shipments—				
Monday, April 25....	3,395	.....	5,690	733
Tuesday, April 26....	1,362	639	5,711	422
Wednesday, April 27.	3,600	1	4,990	446
Thursday, April 28..	3,161	10	3,632	3,486
Friday, April 29....	2,581	9	4,181	1,995
Saturday, April 30...	200	.....	1,500	1,000
Totals	14,299	659	25,704	8,082
Previous week......	13,464	280	24,261	4,291
Cor. week 1897......	16,620	404	33,015	14,626
Cor. week 1896......	12,747	204	44,409	15,974

Unofficial receipts at Chicago for April, 1898, and the first four months of 1897, with actual figures for former years:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
April, 1898..........	171,000	680,600	293,200
April, 1897..........	191,996	542,887	277,146
April, 1896..........	187,685	608,674	295,235
April, 1895..........	161,094	485,526	289,341
Four months, 1898....	801,500	2,760,200	1,250,100
Same period 1897.....	770,834	2,592,347	1,098,315
Same period 1896.....	820,938	2,474,358	1,143,489
Same period 1895.....	735,146	2,865,713	1,039,364

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	38,500	200,600	75,800
Kansas City.........	21,000	81,000	18,400
Omaha	13,000	42,000	29,000
St. Louis	9,400	43,700	8,300
Totals	81,900	367,300	131,500
Previous week	79,400	312,500	102,800
Cor. week 1897......	103,100	291,100	136,000
Cor. week 1896......	81,000	304,800	133,600
Cor. week 1895......	77,900	256,900	115,200

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 cattle, 37,000 hogs, and 20,000 sheep, against 11,108 cattle, 44,528 hogs, and 15,748 sheep a week ago, and 16,862 cattle, 47,597 hogs, and 20,892 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts of hogs a year ago today were the second largest during May, 1897. Receipts for the coming week are estimated at 46,000 cattle, 180,000 hogs, and 80,000 sheep, against 39,985 cattle, 149,393 hogs, and 73,490 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Only 1,000 hogs unsold on Saturday. Armour bought 4,500; Anglo-American, 1,000; Boyd & Lunham, 500; Chicago, 600; Continental, 1,100; International, 2,200; Lipton, 2,300; Morris, 1,100; Swift, 1,300; and butchers, 1,000. Droves averaging 220@260 lbs cost $4.02@4.05; 278 lbs, $4.09; and 155@173 lbs, $3.95@3.97.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 179,600, against 138,500 the previous week, and 118,400 a year ago. Armour slaughtered 43,000; Anglo-American, 17,300; Boyd & Lunham, 10,200; Chicago, 15,500; Continental, 16,500; Hammond, 4,300; International, 19,100; Lipton, 12,000; Morris, 6,200; Swift, 19,500; Viles & Robbins, 8,000; and butchers, 8,000.

Receipts of hogs at the Chicago Stock-Yards last week, 200,600, including nearly 20,000 shipped direct to Armour, Chicago, Anglo-American, Boyd & Lunham, Continental, Lipton, and the International from outside markets, principally Kansas City and Omaha. Viles & Robbins received 8,000 at their Bridgeport packing-house, which are not included in the total of 200,600. Stock-Yard receipts were 40,600 larger than the previous week, and 47,600 larger than a year ago. Kansas City receipts were 3,400 larger than the previous week and 13,500 larger than a year ago.

Charlie Goepper marked 35,000 hogs for today and 170,000 for the coming week. Emery Atwater and John Cook, 40,000 and 200,000; Harry Booth, 40,000 and 170,000; Tom Goggin, 40,000 and 185,000; Frank Bixby, 35,000 and 180,000; Fred Lennon, 38,000 and 200,000; George Pratt, 40,000 and 180,000; and George Chandler, 38,000 and 180,000.

The Montreal export cattle season opened last Saturday. The first steamer, the Scotsman, left for Liverpool with about 600 cattle.

Only about 2,300 horses were received at the Chicago Stock-Yards last week, being 1,700 less than the previous week and the smallest week's total of the year. Prices declined $10.00@20.00 per head during the week. The demand was rather dull.

The new duty of $40 per head imposed on American horses imported into France is equally applicable to horses entering the republic from all other countries. American horses cannot be shipped to Antwerp and rebilled to Paris as Belgian horses, and thus evade the duty, as the duty is enforced on all horses entering France. There are no quarantine regulations connected with the new duty, but horses landed in Belgium are inspected for contagious diseases by a government commission and a fee of $2 per head is charged for the examination.

Cattle—During last week native steers ruled stronger, and light and medium weights closed 10@20c higher than a week ago. Cows and heifers also closed 10@25c higher than a week ago, with canners about the highest of the season. Fancy native steers quotable at $5.10@5.30; good shipping and export, $4.60@5.00; good 1,100@1,350-lb steers, $4.35@4.65; common to fair, 1,000@1,200 lbs, $3.90@4.40. Canning cows sold at $2.40@3.50; fat cows, $3.60@4.25; heifers, $3.00@4.85; export bulls, $3.50@4.00; thin bulls, $2.75@3.40; stags, $3.00@4.25; oxen, $2.75@3.90; veal calves, $4.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.80; fed Western steers, $3.90@5.00; Northern fed Texas steers, $4.10@4.60; straight Texas steers, $3.60@4.40; Texas bulls, oxen, and cows, $2.75@4.00.

Hogs—The market was active at 5c advance in prices. Only 1,000 remained in the pens. April receipts about 680,000; May receipts estimated at 700,000, against 729,748 a year ago. Saturday's receipts were 5,000 below general expectations. Heavy sold at $3.85@4.15, bulk $4.05; light, $3.80@4.05, bulk $3.95@4.00; mixed, $3.85@4.10, bulk $4.00@4.05; pigs, $3.00@4.00, bulk $3.50@3.90.

Sheep—About all of the sheep and lambs received Saturday were billed to packers. The market was nominally unchanged. During the week the market was not satisfactory. Prices advanced slightly during the first half, but later there was a decline of 15@25c on both sheep and lambs. Colorado lambs, which embraced about all the wooled stock, sold at $5.10@5.60, closing at $5.10@5.35. Shorn sheep sold largely at $3.90@4.20.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 400, including 100 Texans; market steady; native shipping steers, $4.35@5.35; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.90@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.65; Texas and Indian steers, $3.40@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market strong to 5c higher; yorkers, $3.75@3.90; packers, $3.80@3.95; butchers, $3.90@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market strong; native muttons, $4.00@4.50; lambs, $4.65@6.50.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; market active, stronger; native beef steers, $4.00@4.90; Western steers, $3.80@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.80@4.90. Hogs—Receipts, 5,900; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.77½@3.90; mixed, $3.80@3.85; bulk of sales, $3.80@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.70@4.60; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.40; lambs, $4.25@5.40.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 981; no trading; exports, 1,077 cattle and 3,654 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 134. Market steady; good veals, $5.90@6.00; no choice. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,322; market dull and weak. Unshorn lambs, $5.50@5.87½; clipped do, $4.50@5.06½; on car, fancy, $5.30; spring lambs, $2.50@5.00; sheep, nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 2,037; market steady; $4.15@4.35.

FIELD IS BACK HOME.

Millionaire Merchant Returns from His European Trip.

SEVERAL WEEKS IN ITALY

Paris and London Are Also Visited for a Few Days.

WAR SENTIMENT DISCUSSED.

Marshall Field, who avoided the chilly winds of a Chicago spring by journeying away ten weeks ago to sunny Italy, returned home yesterday morning, and in the afternoon was in the mood to recount his experiences and to express some opinions, especially the one that now that war with Spain has come he is in favor of pushing it to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

Although the millionaire merchant passed the greater part of his time in Naples, Rome, and Florence, he was also several days in Paris, and on his way home he stopped off in London for a call at the American consulate, thus having opportunity to learn the public sentiment of three nations on the question most interesting at the present time to Americans—that of the Spanish war.

The feeling of Italy and France, he said, was undoubtedly strong for Spain, the French in particular showing a front almost of animosity, whilst that of England was equally well defined in favor of the cause of the United States.

Mr. Field, although he was frank to say he preferred peace to war and that he thought the war might have been averted had public enthusiasm not been overroused by the newspapers, asserted, nevertheless, that since war had come he deemed it his duty to stand by the government and to lend every assistance toward bringing the struggle to an early and victorious conclusion.

"I entirely agree with the President in the position that diplomacy should have settled the question, but now that we actually have war we must all stand by the government and close it up as soon as possible. That, I believe, states my war opinion in a nutshell, and it is all that it is worth while for me to say. My opinion as to what the result will be or how long the war will last is worth no more than that of any man who might be addressed on the street, and it is not worth nearly as much as that of a soldier or a naval officer.

Not Easy to Foresee the Ending.

"This is the beginning, and what the ending may be it is probable that no man can foresee. War in general seems always to have been easier begun than ended. I don't suppose this war is likely to prove an exception."

Mr. Field was asked if he believed business would be seriously affected by the war.

"Of course," he said, "business must be affected by anything as great as a war between two countries. War unsettles, and while it lasts business-men are compelled to be more cautious than in times of peace. No man will take a long commercial chance when he knows that in addition to ordinary mercantile possibilities he is liable to have every plan frustrated by the events of war. Outside of the disturbing certainties of war, I don't know how the trouble will affect business, even my own."

Mr. Field, when asked about the attitude of his house toward its employés, who, as members of the National Guard, have been called out for military service, said he was unwilling to discuss the matter.

"I don't refuse to say anything because I have any policy in the matter," he explained, "but because I know nothing of the situation. I have just returned to Chicago, and I have not yet had time to talk to Mr. Selfridge, who has taken whatever steps have been taken. I don't even know that he decided to drop from the pay roll all those who went with the guard. All I know I have seen in the newspapers, which informed me that employés of Marshall Field & Co. were considered to have temporarily severed their connection with the firm, but would be reinstated if they returned at the end of the war. There are always two sides to every story, and I prefer to say nothing until I have talked the matter over with Mr. Selfridge, and have listened to his report."

How the Europeans Feel.

Reverting to his trip, the subject upon which he conversed with most freedom, Mr. Field said that he had passed an extremely pleasant vacation.

"I left Chicago Feb. 12," he said. "I wanted to get away from the stiff lake winds through the months of March and April. I went direct to Naples by way of a Southern line steamer, and, in the language of the tourist, I 'did' Naples, Rome, and Florence. I was not very active, for I was after rest, and I did not seek discussions on political or national questions. I had opportunity, however, to find the feeling of the Italians on this war. They are with Spain, to which they are bound by ties of religion and race. It is the same with all continental Europe. None of the powers regards the United States with any friendly feeling.

"In Paris, perhaps, enmity is more outspoken, that is, if you can judge by the newspapers, which should reflect the desires of the mass of the people. If they were not sensational past the truth, public sentiment in France is hostile to everything American and friendly to everything Spanish. Across the channel in England matters are different. The attachés of the American Legation say England wants the United States to whip Spain to a finish, and from what I saw and heard I think that is the nature of the English stand. I did not remain in London long.

"I sailed for New York on the Teutonic, and the voyage was uneventful. The laws of neutrality protect the steamship lines and the passengers had no fear of Spanish cruisers. I don't think any of them thought of war while we were coming over. I am glad to get back home and expect to do some hard work. I have gained energy by the trip."

Mr. Field looked in excellent health and shows no signs of the fatigue of a journey.

SPEAKS FOR WIDER CONQUEST.

Judge Grosscup Believes It the Mission of the United States to Carry Freedom's Banner Abroad.

Public interest has been awakened by the remarks made by Judge P. S. Grosscup at the Commercial club banquet relative to the mission in store for the United States at the successful termination of the present war. Firmly convinced that an era of universal supremacy is in store for the Anglo-Saxon race, the jurist last evening in an interview supplemented the statement of his views made at the banquet.

"The present war," said Judge Grosscup, "waged in behalf of liberty and humanity, will undoubtedly terminate in the victory of the army of freedom. It is my belief that then a new field will be opened for this country, and that if properly governed the United States will reach forth and take what is its due—namely: Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. The ties and love of liberty, stronger than the ephemeral ties that have heretofore bound the nations, will unite the Anglo-Saxons of the world. As a natural sequence the boundaries of the United States will be amplified.

"The world is on the eve of a great struggle. In the course of time Asia will be opened up and civilized nations become acquainted with a strange portion of the globe. One of the most noticeable changes will be in the world of commerce. China and Japan are but imitators of the Anglo-Saxons and can never compete with us. This gives promise of the steady advancement of our race. As we advance other races must recede and the world eventually will be under the humanitarian dominion of the flags of liberty.

"Our government is strong enough to enforce its laws in whatsoever spot it may see fit to enunciate them. With a view to the spread of our territory, it will be necessary to have the adjacent islands. They will be of vast advantage in the event of trouble with other nations. Hawaii opens to us Pearl Harbor, but holds us as a tenant. In the event of war between the United States and another nation that nation would hold Hawaii to strict neutrality. We must then have this island for our own. In times of peace it will help out the fleets of our nation and be the key to the Pacific.

"We are not looking for territory to colonize alone, but must have ports in far distant seas, fortifications erected, first-class consulates established, and must plant the physical emblem of our country in all available spots. More warships are necessary. In the near future this country will stretch forth its hand and establish ports of its own across the Pacific, and when once these are established the march of progress of the Anglo-Saxon nation will begin, ending only when that race dominates the greater portion of the world, establishing laws of right and equity under the flag of freedom.

"The nations of this world must and shall know that we are alive and have determined to have a voice in the affairs of the world. This is not idle talk. There is no other race but the Anglo-Saxon which recognizes the rights of the individual. To this fact will be due the uprising of the down-trodden and the oppressed, who will flock to the standards of humanitarian principles and seek relief from bondage by affiliating with the Americans, English, and Germans, comprising the Anglo-Saxon race.

"Sentiment does not enter into this matter. The situation is at once tragic and pathetic, as we can see in the case of proud Spain. That nation is but the forerunner of others, who must give place to our onward march in the name of freedom. We can hardly conceive of the immense value this march will be to us commercially, but the feelings that actuate the movement will not be desire for sordid gain but for elevating humanity and uniting in a common tie of brotherhood the peoples of the earth."

NEW COMIC OPERA IN NEW YORK

"The Koreans" to Be Presented to a Gotham Audience Tonight for the First Time.

New York, May 1.—[Special.]—At the Herald Square there will be presented tomorrow night for the first time in the city "The Koreans," a comic opera by Emerson Cook and Lucius Hosmer, which, under the title of "The Walking Delegate," ran for ten weeks last year at the Tremont Street Theater in Boston. The scene of the new work is Corea, and its principal character is a promoter of American labor interests. One night while in a hilarious condition at a ball he entered into a marriage contract. It was written on a cuff, which was carried off to Corea by a decamping Chinese laundryman. To prevent the evidence from falling into the hands of the woman he promised to marry, a very pronounced type of the new woman, he visits Corea, organizes the entire community into labor federations, and gets back the missing evidence of his promise.

"La Poupee" will be succeeded tomorrow night at Daly's by a revival of the "Circus Girl." The principal parts will again be assumed by Virginia Earle, Mabelle Gillman, Irene Perry, James T. Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, and Joseph Herbert. A number of new musical features have been added to the score.

"The Moth and the Flame" is drawing such excellent audiences at the Lyceum that the stay of Clyde Fitch's witty and dramatic play will undoubtedly be prolonged at that house until June at least. Not only is the play itself one of the most brilliant and interesting of the season, but in it the author has provided capital acting parts for Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lemoyne.

The revival of "The Lady Slavey" is meeting with substantial success at the Casino. Gladys Wallis plays the title rôle in a new and dainty manner, and Walter Jones is hilariously funny as the Sheriff's officer. Richard Carle makes a satisfactory substitute for Dan Daly, and Marie Dressler and Charles Kirk in their original parts are well to the front in the comic running.

HEAR ADDRESS BY MRS. HILL.

Ethical Culture Society Inaugurates a Summer Series of Sunday Evening Lectures.

The Society for Ethical Culture last evening inaugurated a summer series of Sunday evening meetings at 270 Warren avenue, in the society house, where various speakers will be hard. Mrs. William Hill, Chairman of the Collegiate Alumnæ Committee on Vacation Schools, made an address.

The society has decided to add these evening meetings to its work of maintaining Sunday morning lectures in Steinway Hall. It will also carry on philanthropic work at the new social settlement, known as the Neighborhood Guild, at 135 West Fourteenth street, where W. H. Noyes and Frederic Pischel have already taken up their residence.

William M. Salter continues as the lecturer of the society, and was heard in the morning at Steinway Hall on "The Higher Ends of Municipal Life." Other speakers will appear at the morning meetings from time to time.

DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR A FIGHT.

Expect to Control the Next Legislature and Investigate Governor Tanner's Administration.

The Democratic machine will be put in operation at once to capture and control the next Legislature. With the Democratic gerrymander of 1893 still standing big party leaders say it can be done.

"Democrats have important and interesting politics to look after in the forthcoming General Assembly," said Secretary Bentley of the State Central committee. "It is necessary for us to secure a majority in the Lower House so that we can investigate Governor Tanner's administration of the public institutions."

Committeeman R. R. Fuller of Charleston and Isaac B. Craig, who were visitors at committee headquarters, agreed with Secretary Bentley, but Mr. Craig observed:

"If this war goes on successfully the Republicans will simply wipe the earth with us."

DE KOVEN FUNERAL TOMORROW

Services Will Be Held in St. James' Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. S. Stone Officiating.

The funeral of John De Koven will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. James' Episcopal Church, Cass and Huron streets. The family has not as yet selected the active and honorary pallbearers. The Rev. James S. Stone, rector of St. James', will officiate at the services. Mrs. Casey, Mr. De Koven's sister, living in New York, will not attend, owing to ill health. The other relatives who are not residents of the city will be heard from today. The interment will be private.

M. VIELLHOMME GOES TO PARIS.

French Official Returns to Europe on Receipt of the News of His Father's Death.

Gabriel Viellhomme, the French Vice Consul, who for three years has been Acting Consul at Chicago, started yesterday for Paris in response to a cablegram informing him of the death of his father, a wealthy member of the Paris Bourse. With him went his wife and daughter. Before their departure a breakfast was given them by their friends and compatriots.

R. R. Putnam Is Missing.

R. R. Putnam, an old resident of Austin, is missing from his home and the police have been asked to look for him. He was seen in the Chicago Stock Exchange on Saturday afternoon by an acquaintance. He is 63 years old, but looks younger. He is 6 feet tall, weighs 150 pounds, and has gray hair and mustache. He is said to have heart disease; hence the anxiety of his relatives.

Commencement of Cumnock School.

The senior class of the Cumnock School of Oratory, Northwestern University, has issued invitations to its graduating exercises, which are to take place May 6, 13, 20, and 26. The class is composed of thirty-two students, and on account of the number the exercises have been divided into four parts in order that each may give a reading.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

POISON IN THE AIR.

Odor from Stock-Yards Pollutes Chicago Atmosphere.

REACHES TO NORTH SIDE.

Sickening Smell Enters the Open Windows of Homes.

SPOILS A NIGHT'S OUTING.

Leaping from the ooze beds at Bridgeport and shooting upward from the festering heaps of remnants at the Stock-Yards, restless, foul gasses formed last night in a hostile cloud above the city. Taking lessons from the Cuban insurgents in their style of warfare against Spain, the hosts of evil smell entered upon a guerrilla campaign, now darting downward upon the choking, sickened city, now rising again to gain impetus for another swoop.

In the end, forced gradually by the southwest wind, the nauseating odors settled down upon the fated North Side, selecting for the particular district of assault the fine residence portion lying east of State and north of Ohio street. The sultry atmosphere held the smells as if a blanket had been spread above them, while the wind which had brought the enemy died away and left the stench intrenched behind.

Victims Quickly Vanquished.

Young men and maidens who had come forth to promenade and to breathe the balmy air of the first night of May were caught defenseless by the invader. Sentiment fled away at the coming of the odor of the dead, and in its stead was felt the clammy presence of spirits that once were cows, and hogs, and horses. Hands that had been clasped with tender pressure were released to permit spasmodic dives for handkerchiefs, which, when found, were crushed tightly over mouths and noses. Streets were soon deserted and windows were closed.

Dignified householders, compelled to a precipitate retreat from porches and entrances to the safety of hermetically sealed rooms, remarked in disgusted tones that only a Health Commissioner could enjoy such a smell. The ones blessed with a deeper appreciation of humor drew what meager consolation was possible from the soliloquy that they were facing the excitements and the perils of war without the necessity of venturing away from their own rooftrees.

Puts Promenaders to Flight.

For a little while the stench was barred by the tight-shut doors and windows, but the defeat was only momentary. Crawling under sashes and window casings and squeezing through keyholes and cracks, the germs of smell forced a passage, and, once in possession of the household fortresses, gave no quarter to the defenders. They found frightened individuals huddled under bedquilts, and thrust the odor under their noses.

Advices received late last night by the survivors of the combat told them that all the while the desperate but hopeless battle was being waged the Commissioner of Health, in a safe part of the city, was peacefully slumbering, convinced that stenches had been driven from Chicago by his recent diplomatic letter to the Union Stock-Yards company suggesting that reform in the matter of caring for odors would be greatly appreciated by him in his official capacity.

The stench did not leave the field of its victory until nearly midnight, when it went drifting out into the lake, looking for schooner, steamship, and mudscow prizes.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

MENOMINEE, Mich. — Departed — Cormorant, Tonawanda.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Parnell, Wolf. Cleared—Duncan, Gogebic, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Seymour, 2 a. m.; Fischer and consorts, 11. Up—Schroeder, 4 a. m.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Maryland, Massachusetts. Cleared—Merrimac, Chicago; Hinton, Milwaukee.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Queen of West, May Richards, Maumee Valley, Langell Boys, Britannic, Oliver Mitchell.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Cleared—Britannic, Buffalo, 9:40 a. m.; Colorado, Duluth, 8 p. m. Wind northwest, light, raining.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Maruba, Orr, Kirby, Rees, whalebacks. Departed—Aztec, Zapotec, Ketchum, Owen, Nimick, Campbell.

DETOUR, Mich.—Sheltered—Argonaut, Indiana, Schuylkill, New York and consorts, Continental and consorts. Southeast gale, raining.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived — Manhattan, Elphicke. Cleared—Mariposa, Magna, Maritana, Two Harbors; Massachusetts, Escanaba.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Pueblo, coal, Milwaukee; Murphy, coal, Chicago; Marquette, Cleveland. Down—Niagara, Business, Grampian.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived — William Young, Stone, Yale, Marquette, Yuma, Yukon, Glasgow, Tampa, Penobscot, Sacramento, Hadley, Moore, Andaste, Curry, Rappahannock. Cleared—Coal—Alva, Duluth; Jewett, Chicago. Light—Raleigh, Tokio, Duluth; Card, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived — Queen, City, Appomattox, Algeria, Abyssinia, Northern Wave, Elfin-Mere, Codorus, Siemens, Jenney, Majestic, Hundred and Seven. Departed—Hoyt and whaleback, Merida, Toledo, Two Harbors, light; Kearsarge, Mohawk, North Star, Stevens, Buffalo, flour; Emily, Lake Erie, lumber; Venezuela, Bermuda, Law, Granada, Nicaragua, Paisley, Shenandoah, Crete, Athens, Buffalo, grain.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Fairbairn, Corliss, 10 last night; Rockefeller and whalebacks, Moran, 11:20; Arabian, 1 a. m.; Linden, 2:20; Saturn, Muskoka, Argo, Wall, Bloom, Watson, 5:20; Wawatam, 6; Iosco, 8; Madagascar, Emory Owen, Michigan, 8:20; Vega, Lockwood, Manitoba, 10; Pratt, Ash, Wadena, 11; Chisholm, 1:40 p. m.; Zenith City, John Owen, Roman, 4; Lagonda, 6. Down—Harlem, 10:20 last night; India, 12:20 a. m.; Alberta, 5:40; Northern Queen, Pontiac, 7:30; Schuylkill, 9:20; Continental, Grace Holland, 11; Rhoda Stewart, Magnet, Brake, Golden Rule, noon; Devereux, 5 p. m.

Up—Sevona, Iroquois, Harper, Tyrone, 8; Centurion, 9. Down—Cherokee, Chippewa, 6:50; Matoa, Malta, 8:40.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Black Rock, 1:30 a. m.; Cranage, 3:40; Lehigh, 4:10; Schlesinger, 6:50; Cora A., 7; Weston and consorts, 7:20; Coralia, 7:40; Selwyn Eddy, 9; Pridgeon, 1:50 p. m.; Germanic, 2:30; Syracuse, 3:50; Progress, 4:30; Folsom and consorts, 5; John Mott, 6:30. Down—Vulcan, 11:10 last night; Denver, London, 1 a. m.; Alcona, Alta, 4:30; Helena, 5; Crescent City, 6:30; Gov. Smith, 6:40; Italia, Australia, 8; S. K. Martin, Cormorant, 8:15; Lewiston, 10; James Lockwood, 1:40 p. m.; Prentice and consort, 3; Delaware, 4; Mariposa, Martha, 5:30; Commodore, 6:50. Sheltered—Peoria, Barnes. Wind southeast, strong; raining.

Up—Rochester, 8; Juniata, 9. Wind east, fresh, cloudy.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Griffin, 10 last night; Kendall, Troy, 11; La Salle, midnight; Westford and barge, 1 a. m.; Presley and barge, 2; Edwards and consort, 3; Specular, Magnetic, 5; M. T. Greene, 6:30; Mahoning, 8:40; Fletcher and consorts, Cambria, 9:30; Arizona, Scotia, 9:40; Neilson, Whitworth, 10:10; Pabst, 10:40; Wilbur, 11; Empire City, Tom Adams, 11:10; Wallula, 11:40; Ericsson, Holley, Gordon Campbell, noon; Clarion, 12:30 p. m.; Langdon, 1:20; Carpenter and barges, 2; Palmer, 2:50; Cuba, 3:30; Home Rule, Bavaria, Norway, 4:10; Craig, 4:40; Venice, 5:40; Averell, 6:50. Down—Neosho, 5 a. m.; Louisiana, 5:10; Nicholas, Aragon, Manola, 6:30; Thomson, whalebacks, Wyoming [large], 6:50; Manistique, barge, 7; Torrent and raft, Seattle, 8; Langell Boys, 8:10; Stephen Hall, 8:30; Britannic, 8:50; St. Louis and barges, 9:20; Wissahickon, 9:40; Flower, 10; Schuette, 11; Norseman, 11:40; Oscar Flint, Choctaw, 12:10 p. m.; Watt, Nasmyth, 1; Pease, Planet, 2:10; Bangor, 4:10; Plankinton, Tempest [large], 4:50; Joliet, 5:30; Frontenac, 5:40; Gilchrist and barge, 7:20; Boston, 7:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—A. L. Potter, C. Reitz, East Jordan; I. J. Boyce, Marquette; H. B. Pereue, Empire; M. Martin, Sachem, Alpena; Ida, Menominee; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; Arcadia, Arcadia. Coal—E. M. Peck, City of Berlin, Buffalo. Wheat—P. Foster, Toledo; E. C. Pope, Duluth. Merchandise—W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg. Light—H. J. Johnson, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—M. H. Boyce, Milwaukee. Merchandise—Tioga, Saranac, Ramapo, Lycoming, Buffalo; F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg. Light—H. B. Pereue, Empire; C. Reitz, Norwood; A. Soper, Menominee; E. E. Thompson, East Jordan; C. H. Starke, Detroit.

Weekly Review of Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—There has been a growth of interest in dry goods during the last week, and the close sees more activity in the local district than has been the case heretofore. The goods needed for army use, which include Canton flannels, corset jeans, black padding, black silesias, drilling, unbleached muslin, ten and twelve ounce cotton duck, and tent drill, and in woolens, blouse flannels, dark blue shirtings, flannels, kerseys, lining flannels, and blankets, have shown a stronger market all around, on the strength of a well-distributed interest shown by prospective bidders.

This has, of course, influenced the general market for allied goods in the several divisions affected, and the result has been a generally more satisfactory market all around and a more hopeful future for sellers. Print cloths have shown poor results through the week. Woolens show slightly more activity for fall.

The market has been strengthened by the demand for government use for all wool goods. Sales have been a degree heavier during the week.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 30.—Credit balances, 71c. Certificates, first bid, 71½c for cash; closed, sales, 2,000 brls cash oil at 71½c bid. Shipments, 99,600 brls; runs, 114,468 brls.

WESTMINSTER DAY OBSERVED.

Special Services Held in the Scotch and Other Presbyterian Churches in Chicago.

A largely attended union meeting was held in the Scotch-Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sangamon and Adams streets, yesterday afternoon, in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the adoption of the articles of faith by the Westminster assembly. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. Dunlop King, pastor; Dr. D. S. Johnson of Hinsdale, Dr. Dubois H. Loux, and Dr. James MacLaughlin. In other Presbyterian churches sermons were preached on the Westminster Confession. McCormick Theological Seminary, in connection with its graduating exercises next Wednesday and Thursday, will celebrate the Cromwellian anniversary. The address of President J. D. Moffatt, D. D., LL. D., will be delivered on Wednesday evening, and the banquet will be held on Thursday evening.

THE BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the general offices of the Company, Dearborn Station, Polk street and Plymouth place, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the first Tuesday in June next [being the seventh day of said month], at 10 o'clock a. m.

B. THOMAS,
President.

M. J. CLARK,
Secretary.
Chicago, May 2d, 1898.

Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the general offices of the Company, Dearborn Station, Polk street and Plymouth place, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the first Tuesday in June next [being the seventh day of said month], at 10 o'clock a. m.

B. THOMAS,
President.

M. J. CLARK,
Secretary.
Chicago, May 2d, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHICAGO, April 25th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at the lowest rates of interest consistent with the security.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300..........E. T. RICHARDS.
2614..........WM. WEBER.
Cor. 31st.......J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d........N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th.......C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th.......T. H. PATTERSON.
3915..........JUDSON A. ROOT.
4100..........I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d........C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th.......A. K. LOWRY.
Cor. 63d........CHLADEK BROS.
Cor. 66th.......E. KOMIE.
WABASH AVENUE—
362..........A. M. LEVI.
515..........AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th.......E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th.......O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 20th.......G. A. WECKLER.
HALSTED STREET—
747..........DR. H. A. BISHOFF.
Cor. 28th.......F. NEUBERTS.
Cor. 61st.......H. A. HINCKLEY.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison....C. W. GREEN & CO.
2200..........E. WEBER.
2727..........GEO. McDONALD.
Cor. 31st.......W. K. FORSYTH.
3160..........H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
4259..........C. W. MARSHAUS.
4700..........AUG. MERZ.
5037..........B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 51st.......C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 59th.......F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.......E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th.......H. C. CHRISTENSON.
Cor. 39th.......M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d........SIDDALL DRUG CO.
Cor. 47th.......E. V. HITCH.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th.......W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY SECOND STREET—
123..........J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Forest-av...E. F. NEBEKER.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Langley-av..I. W. BLOOD.
210..........WM. F. DATZ.
Cor. Calumet-av..C. E. SUTTON.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460..........EU. C. KENYON.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake-av.....O. F. SCHMIDT.
405..........A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Lake-av.....JNO. CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans......N. LAPP.
Cor. Champlain..C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
157 E..........C. E. CRESS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison....J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560..........R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison....W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island.F. J. AMPHLET.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av....A. F. SCHROEDER.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—
Cor. Honore......E. H. ELLIOTT.
SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Drexel-av...C. F. SCHMERKER.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004..........M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th.......McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d........R. H. WHEELER.
WRIGHT STREET—
Cor. 69th.......E. G. BINZ.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
2458..........C. M. TURNQUIST.
Cor. 31st.......R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. 43d........J. M. Farnsworth & Co.
Cor. 55th.......G. L. KIDDER.
Cor. 62d........I. N. EMPIE.
Cor. 66th.......H. J. HOUGHTON.
Cor. 69th.......HISGEN BROS.
STEWART AVENUE—
Cor. 69th.......I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 63d........GOODENOUGH BROS.

WEST DIVISION.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
Cor. 14th.......STAIGER & FEINB'G.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams......ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison....H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468..........WM. H. BIERMANN.
567..........HENRY SCHMITT.
626..........CHARLES HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
329..........C. H. HECK.
Cor. Robey......PAUL HEINEMANN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble......A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE—
Cor. Western-av.W. L. FLYNN & CO.
580..........K. J. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE—
717..........B. A. C. HOELZER.
857..........G. FERNITZ.
887..........H. C. NEIMANN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina.....R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt.....JOHN H. SULLIVAN.
Cor. Robey......W. L. GARDNER.
1014..........E. A. HOLROYD.
1271..........HENSEL BROS.
1209..........F. E. McKENZIE.
Cor. Homan-av...L. S. SCHRUEDER.
MADISON STREET—
190..........AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278..........DELL & CO.
389..........PASSAIC PHARMACY.
490..........J. C. WHITEFORD.
672..........HENRY W. KURTH.
785..........F. A. THAYER.
826..........H. R. GILLESPIE.
1001..........P. F. PARNELL.
1040..........J. A. JOHNSON.
1249..........C. A. THAYER.
JACKSON STREET—
Cor. Sacramento.E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. California...F. O. CHRISTENSEN.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
465..........HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086..........I. L. QUALES.
1595..........MOYEN BROS.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149..........FRANK GRAMMER.
293..........W. A. BRABROOK.
380..........C. F. BROWN.
475..........F. J. KNOWLES.
987..........FARRAR'S PHARMACY.
POLK STREET—
Cor. California...W. A. PLICE.
TAYLOR STREET—
Cor. Loomis-st...E. F. BLETTNERS.
TWELFTH STREET—
422..........CHAS. C. THIEL.
831..........C. PATERA.
Cor. Kedzie-av...L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center-av...A. M. BRONSON & SON.
Cor. Laflin-st....J. L. CHAMPION.
Cor. Marshfield..R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey......C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California...JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco...F. K. KELLET.
HALSTED STREET—
260..........JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750..........F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley-av...D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

LINCOLN AVENUE—
224..........JOHN S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Fullerton...W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden-av...A. W. ANDERSON.
Cor. Wrightwood.H. W. WEIHE.
720..........G. M. BOALCH.
1659..........W. KRAMER.
2520..........V. KREMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845..........A. N. BOE.
SOUTHPORT AVENUE—
Cor. Roscoe......F. J. BERGER.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston....JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—
1336..........A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748..........ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161..........C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio-st.....H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut-st.J. C. PICKARL.
Cor. Goethe-st...R. E. RHODE.
Cor. Center......F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster....FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted.....GUS EGGERS.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio.......C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend...R. H. BARBER.

STER DAY OBSERVED.

vices Held in the Scotch and
Presbyterian Churches
in Chicago.

ttended union meeting was held
ch-Westminster Presbyterian
gamon and Adams streets, yes-
noon, in celebration of the 250th
of the adoption of the articles
he Westminster assembly. Ad-
e made by the Rev. A. Dunlop
; Dr. D. S. Johnson of Hinsdale,
H. Loux, and Dr. James Mac-
In other Presbyterian churches
re preached on the Westminster
McCormick Theological Sem-
nnection with its graduating ex-
Wednesday and Thursday, will
e Cromwellian anniversary. The
President J. D. Moffatt, D. D.,
ll be delivered on Wednesday
d the banquet will be held on
vening.

RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

l meeting of the stockholders of this
r the election of directors and the
of such other business as may be
re it, will be held at the general
e Company, Dearborn Station, Polk
ymouth place, in the City of Chicago,
he first Tuesday in June next [being
day of said month], at 10 o'clock a.
B. THOMAS,
President.
K,
y.
lay 2d, 1898.

Western Indiana Railroad Company.

NOTICE.

l meeting of the stockholders of this
r the election of directors and the
of such other business as may be
ore it, will be held at the general
e Company, Dearborn Station, Polk
lymouth place, in the City of Chicago,
the first Tuesday in June next [being
day of said month], at 10 o'clock a.
B. THOMAS,
President.
RK,
ry.
May 2d, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE
O, ROCK ISLAND AND PA-
C RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, April 25th, 1898.
al meeting of the stockholders of The
ock Island and Pacific Railway Com-
e election of Directors, pursuant to law,
nsaction of such other business as may
e them, will be held at the office of the
n the City of Chicago, on the first day
t, at 11 o'clock a. m.
R. R. CABLE, President.
RDY, Secretary.

NEY TO LOAN
HICAGO REAL ESTATE at the
t rates of interest consistent
the security.
KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington st.

UNE BRANCH OFFICES.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY
ND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED
ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE AC-
AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE
T ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT
D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND
DVERTISEMENT WILL BE FOR-
TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EX-
RGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.
GROVE AVENUE—
....E. T. RICHARDS.
....WM. WEBER.
r. 31st....J. H. HOGEY.
r. 33d....N. L. FRANK.
r. 35th....E. MARSHALL.
r. 37th....T. H. PATTERSON.
....JUDSON A. ROOT.
....A. W. BLOOD.
r. 43d....C. S. ALLEN.
r. 46th....A. K. LOWRY.
r. 63d....CHLADEK BROS.
r. 66th....E. KOMIE.
AVENUE—
....A. M. LEVI.
....AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
r. 14th....E. J. PAINTER.
r. 16th....O. F. FISCHER.
r. 20th....G. A. WECKLER.
D STREET—
....DR. H. A. BISHOFF.
r. 56th....F. NEUBERTS.
r. 61st....E. A. HINCKLEY.
STREET—
r. Harrison....C. W. GREEN & CO.
....E. WEBER.
....GEO. McDONALD.
r. 31st....W. K. FORSYTH.
....H. HOLTHOEFER.
....C. W. MARSHAUS.
....AUG. MERZ.
....B. F. TERHUNE.
r. 51st....C. E. KREYSSLER.
r. 59th....F. P. KENNEDY.
AVENUE—
r. 31st....E. VON HERMANN.
r. 35th....H. C. CHRISTENSON.
r. 39th....M. N. PORTER & CO.
r. 43d....SIDDALL DRUG CO.
r. 47th....E. V. HITCH.
AVENUE—
r. 50th....W. BODEMAN.
TY SECOND STREET—
....J. & R. SIMMS.
-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Forest-av....E. F. NEBEKER.
-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Langley-av....W. BLOOD.
....WM. F. DATZ.
Cor. Calumet-av....C. E. SUTTON.
FIRST STREET—
....EU. C. KENYON.
-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake-av....O. F. SCHMIDT.
....A. S. COOK.
-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Lake-av....JNO. CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans....N. LAPP.
Cor. Champlain....C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
THIRD STREET—
....E. E. CRESS.
-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison....J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
....H. R. BOWEN.
-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison....W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island....F. J. AMPHLET.
-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av....A. F. SCHROEDER.
-EIGHTH STREET—
Cor. Honore....E. H. ELLIOTT.
TY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Drexel-av....C. F. SCHMERKER.
ISLAND AVENUE—
7004....M. A. CURTIS.
BORN STREET—
Cor. 35th....McKENZIE BROS.
ACE STREET—
Cor. 32d....R. H. WHEELER.
TT STREET—
Cor. 69th....E. G. BINZ.
WORTH AVENUE—
2458....C. M. TURNQUIST.
Cor. 31st....F. M. BRAUN.
Cor. 43d....J. M. Farnsworth & Co.
Cor. 55th....G. H. KIDDER.
Cor. 62d....J. N. EMPIE.
Cor. 66th....J. J. HOUGHTON.
Cor. 69th....HISGEN BROS.
ART AVENUE—
Cor. 69th....I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 63d....GOODENOUGH BROS.

WEST DIVISION.
ISLAND AVENUE—
Cor. 14th....STAIGER & FEINB'G.
ERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams....ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison....H. G. DRESSEL.
AGO AVENUE—
468....WM. H. BIERMANN.
....HENRY SCHMITT.
....CHARLES HIRTZLER.
SION STREET—
326....C. H. HECK.
Cor. Robey....PAUL HEINEMANN.
STREET—
Cor. Noble....A. H. SCOTT.
ND AVENUE—
Cor. Western-av....W. L. FLYNN & CO.
580....K. J. STAMM.
TH AVENUE—
717....B. A. C. HOELZER.
....G. PERNITZ.
....H. C. NEIMANN.
E STREET—
Cor. Paulina....R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt....JOHN H. SULLIVAN.
Cor. Robey....W. L. GARDNER.
1014....E. A. HOLROYD.
....HENSEL BROS.
....P. A. McKENZIE.
Cor. Homan-av....E. S. SCHRUEDER.
DISON STREET—
....AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
....DELL & CO.
....PASSAIC PHARMACY.
....C. A. WHITEFORD.
....HENRY W. KURTH.
....F. A. THAYER.
....A. R. GILLESPIE.
....F. G. FARNELL.
....J. A. JOHNSON.
....C. A. THAYER.
KSON STREET—
Cor. Sacramento....E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. California....F. O. CHRISTENSEN.
WAUKEE AVENUE—
....HENRY SCHROEDER.
....I. L. QUALES.
....MOYEN BROS.
DEN AVENUE—
....FRANK GRAMMER.
....M. A. BRAROOK.
....C. F. BROWN.
....F. J. KNOWLES.
....FARRAR'S PHARMACY.
STREET—
Cor. California....W. A. PLICE.
LOR STREET—
Cor. Loomis....E. F. BLETTNERS.
ELFTH STREET—
....CHAS. C. THIEL.
....PATERA.
Cor. Kedzie-av....L. P. LARSEN.
BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center-av....A. M. BRONSON & SON.
Cor. Laflin-st....J. L. CHAMPION.
Cor. Marshfield....R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey....C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California....JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco....F. K. KELLET.
STED STREET—
....JOHN P. LEE.
RRISON STREET—
....T. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley-av....D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.
COLN AVENUE—
....JOHN S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Fullerton....W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden-av....A. W. ANDERSON.
Cor. Wrightwood....H. W. WEIHE.
....W. KRAMER.
....V. KREMER.
FFIELD AVENUE—
....A. N. BOE.
THPORT AVENUE—
Cor. Roscoe....F. J. BERGER.
Cor. Evanston....JOS. SCHOENKAES.
MONT AVENUE—
....A. P. BERNHARDT.
TH HALSTED STREET—
....ROGERS PHARMACY.
....C. E. KREZMENSKI.
K STREET—
Cor. Ohio-st....H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut-st....C. J. PICKARL.
Cor. Goethe-st....R. F. RHODE.
Cor. Center....F. LINK.
Cor. Webster....FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted....GUS EGGERS.
H STREET—
Cor. Ohio....C. A. STORER.
STREET—
Cor. Townsend....R. H. BARBEE.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario.....J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak.........W. C. SCHEDLER.
Cor. Division.....F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie.....STOLZ & GRADY.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison.....R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland...HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

SUBURBAN.
AVONDALE, ILL......L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL..........A. H. LOOMIS.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
633 Davis-st.....JOHN W. FAGIN.
1579 Maple-av...JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL.....E. R. McCLELLAN.
RAVENSWOOD.........M. FREDRICK.
WINNETKA, ILL......GARRISON BROS.
GROSS PARK, ILL....V. KREMER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, WITH CHATelaine pin, monogram L. A. E., Sat. evening, on Bowen-av. or Drexel-blvd., between Cottage Grove and Oakland-avs. Finder please return to 255 Bowen-av. and receive reward.

LOST—ABSTRACT; APRIL 28, BETWEEN 5 and 6 p. m., on South Side Alley L R. R. Return same to 4718 Wabash-av., 2d flat. Reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON FEMALE FACE. On men's cheeks above beard line. Moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. Book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—FOR A GOOD LAWN SOW "CHIcago Parks" lawn seed. VAUGHAN'S, 84 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH PROMINENT house by sober and capable business-man; willing to start in any capacity; salary not so much an object as chance for advancement; can furnish the best of references. C B 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man, credits, etc.; present house retiring from business; A1 refs. Address C B 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; above average ability; age 40; abundant experience; moderate salary; best references. Address O 816, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEMPORARILY, BY expert bookkeeper; 40; moderate charges. Address O 817, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY IN OFFICE; 14 years of age; lives on West Side. Address O 23, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man; first-class general blacksmith, good horseshoer; inside or outside of the city. Address MATHEW PATORSON, 927 33d-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS bread, roll, and pie baker; city or country. Address O 106, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ANYTHING; YOUNG man; bond or references. O 642, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL; French; just arrived; to teach and take care of child; speaks German also; no English. Address N 820, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL, GO with family to summer resort; second girl or nurse; best references. 2926 State-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—SCOTCH GIRL, AS housekeeper or general work, private family; no washing; city or suburb. Call or address M. C., 614½ W. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED widow as housekeeper in small family. 323 E. 42d, near Cottage Grove.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—ABSTAINER; OUTSIDE CITY; agricultural machinery business; state salary desired, references, age, exact experience. Address L 560, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ABSTAINER; NORTH SIDE; large concern; state age, salary wanted, exact experience. Address L 559, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—16 TO 20 YEARS OLD FOR OFfice work; must be good penman and have first-class references as to character. Address L 924, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED NO. 1 SPEcialty salesman, who can sell a specialty of merit; no competition; great seller; steady position; good wages. FIEROE, Hotel Normandie, Michigan-av. and 12th-st., from 4 to 6 p. m.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED; FINE OPPORtunity for bright, energetic man; good line and liberal compensation. Call after 10, Room 408, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMEN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale tea, cigar, and spice house can use 10 or 15 more first-class salesmen, who have an established trade in those goods [no others need apply] in either of the following territories: Cent. Ill., Ind., N. Wis., Ia., E. Mo., S. E. Ks., W. Neb., S. and N. Dak., Minn., and Montana. Address, with full particulars, C B 21, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A LARGE AND WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLE ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 21, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Trades.

PLUMBERS—AT ONCE.
5631 Lake-st.

POLISHERS—ON HANDLE BARS, CRANKS, and sprocket wheels; steady work to the right men.
SOUDAN MFG. CO.,
488 Carroll-av.

PROOFREADER—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS JOB printer. Address O 644, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BRANCH MANAGERS AND AGENTS; SALARY and commission. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O.

MAN—GOOD RELIALBE; WITH $500 CASH CAN secure permanent position and salary with established company. Address O 337, Tribune.

WHY TOIL AND SLAVE FOR T MEAGER SALary? Be independent; have a business of your own; we have a plan that will pay you well; suited for both men and women; write for particulars. WHEATON & CO. [R], New Bedford, Mass.

YOUNG MAN—16 TO 20 YEARS OLD; OF GOOD education for position with wholesale dry goods house. Address L 923, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, German or Swedish preferred; no washing. 5115 Ingleside-av., near 51st-st. and Drexel-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family; $3.50 per week; no housecleaning; can stay home nights. 350 40th-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—TO SELL GOODS IN CHICAGO FOR Western concern; good opportunity. Address O 543, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $50 A WEEK; greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

GENTLEMAN—RELIABLE; TO REPRESENT Eastern concern in Chicago; also one to handle side line visiting drug and grocery trade. Address N 534, Tribune office.

AGENTS—$7 DAILY, SELLING SPECIALTY Soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL FINE LINE OFFICE LAbor saving specialties to merchants by sample. Pershing Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSCUTTING AND MILLINERY—For home dressmaking, skirt, waist, shirt waist, and jacket patterns cut to fit, 50c each. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 78 State.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER DRUG STORE IN the best city in western Michigan; population 18,000; water and rail communication; inventory about $2,500; I sell to go into the pharmaceutical manufacturing business. Address A A 17, Tribune office.

WE PRINT 1,000 FINE BUSINESS CARDS FOR 50c; 1,000 good envelopes, 90c; 1,000 note heads, bill heads, or statements, $1.50; we do all kinds of printing from a card to a circus poster. SMALLEY PRINTING CO., 401 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES OR GUARantees made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 20, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A $5,000 STOCK OF DRUGS IN good Iowa town of 5,000, at a bargain; good reasons for selling. Address A G 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL TRADE; HARDware store and tin shop; fine location; good trade. Address N 540, Tribune office.

SMART ADVERTISING WRITTEN AND ILlustrated; terms moderate. A E 39, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NASTURTIUMS AND PANSIES easily grown, beautiful summer flowers.
VAUGHAN'S, 84 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL.
See P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

CLOTHING.

N. S., 676 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

608 WILSON-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two, with board; convenient to street cars and Northwestern depot.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON DU NORD, NEAR DIvision-st. and Lake Shore drive; is first-class family house, with reasonble prices.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American or European, rooms single or en suite; private baths; special rates to gentlemen and families by week or month.

THE "HOTEL RAINIER," COTTAGE GROVEav. and 33d-st.—Rooms, single an en suite; American and European; every convenience; strictly first-class. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs.

HOTEL RICHMOND, EUROPEAN, STATE AND Van Buren-sts., 75c to $2 per day; special weekly rates; elevator service.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st., 1 blk. s. of Auditorium.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, front alcove. 1907 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3033 INDIANA-AV., FLAT E; baths; $3; one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.
3817 Langley-av., 8 rooms, furnace heat, very desirable residence.

Finely finished residence of 23 rooms at 5412 Ellis-av., parquet floors, electric lights, 3 bathrooms; several beautiful grates and mantels, two furnaces; large stable, and every other convenience known to modern architecture; janitor on premises.

Fine 9-room residence at 3416 South Park-av.; new decorations; in every way in the best of repair; a large stable. Keys at the office.

TO RENT—2712 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT 12-room rock-front residence; beautiful location; artistic interior; will put in A1 order; low rent. Full information and keys at our office.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Prairie-av. 2205-2209 and 2213; handsome modern houses; low rent.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6536 ROSS-AV., ENGLEWOOD, $25; Beverly Hills; modern 8-room house; hardwood floors, etc., $30.
McKEY & POAGUE, 607 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—3452 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK house; convenient to Elevated station; $35.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4317 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 9-R. semi-detached, $65 without, or $70 with barn. JOHN H. HARTOG, owner, 804 Royal Ins. Bldg., or WHITE & GLEASON, Agents.

TO RENT—2955 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS; modern. JOHN D. CALDWELL, 22 5th-av. [Tel. Main 618.]

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, $35. 2941 GROVEland-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front houses, 657 and 663 West Adams-st., and frame cottage house, 665 West Adams-st.; all in fine order. Inquire of J. W. BARBER, 164 Honore-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON CONgress-st., near Loomis; modern; $30. F. R. LINDOP & CO., 138 Washington.

TO RENT—187 S. OAKLEY-AV., SIX-ROOM house. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
BY
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.,
HOUSE.
302 Erie-st.; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace.

TO RENT—65 BELLEVUE-PLACE, NEAR THE Lake Shore drive, one of the finest modern residences on the North Side, with large barn.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—54 ASTOR-ST., FINE 13 ROOM residence, the most exclusive district in Chicago; owing to the lateness of the season a reduced price will be made. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—309 SCHILLER-ST., 12-ROOM MODern residence, near Lake Shore-drive; furnace; all conveniences; rent $75 per month.
E. R. HAASE & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—
3 nice 6-room houses, nearby suburb, 50 trains and electric cars, $10 per month.
C. H. WORCESTER, 780, 187 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL SUBURB OF BRYN Mawr, 8-room residence, fine lawn, paved street; 2 blocks from depot. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 TO 8 ROOM DETACHed house or cottage, modern improvements, on South Side, bet. 35th and 63d-sts., or on West Side, bet. Garfield-blvd. and 44th-st.; rent not over $25. Address O 646, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

Michigan-blvd., cor. 59th-st., $22.50 and $25; the workingmen have just turned the building over in complete repair; new decorations in each flat and in the hallways; steam heat, hot water, and every other convenience.

$20 to $25, 7 and 8 rooms, new decorations, stone front bldg., nice lawn, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all other conveniences; paved street; nice neighborhood. 6419 to 6427 Champlain-av., four blocks from Cottage Grove elevated station.

TO RENT—697 49TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD., the best eight-room second flat for the price on the South Side; steam heat, hot water, tile bathroom, waxed hardwood floors, basement laundry, electric light, locks and buttons; gas stove, ice chest, porcelain tub; latest decorations; excellent janitor service; two blocks from Willard School and Washington Park; choice neighborhood; keys at first flat; price $50; also third flat, $45.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. COR. 39th and Ellis-av.; small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms; furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; everything strictly modern and first-class; most convenient location; $13 to $28 per month.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM flats; strictly modern; hardwood throughout; polished oak floors, tiled bathrooms; the finest consoles, mantels, and sideboards; best location, near Alley "L" and I. C.; rent only $32.50 to $37.50. 6237 Lexington-av. Agent on premises.
W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS, $25—A SNAP BARGAIN—TO investigate will convice you; 6 large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, all modern; fine building and neighborhood; convenient to I. C., Board of Trade, and cable trains.
HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class 4 and 5 room flats; steam heat, hot water, all modern conveniences; no dark rooms; $25, $27.50; $30.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BLDG., 3 AND 4 room flats; rooms light and airy; location convenient to business; steam, gas ranges, etc. Apply at elevator, 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 24 46TH-ST., 8 ROOMS, near Lake-av; rent $25 per mo; premises in first-class repair; the best flat in Kenwood for the money; open for inspection daily and Sunday.

TO RENT—SMALL MODERN APARTMENTS to families without children; $12 to $25; will furnish; references. Call 3826 Rhodes-av.; no dogs, etc. Tel. Drexel 2874, The Royer.

TO RENT—2323 TO 2329 WABASH-AV., STEAM heated flats, from $20 to $25.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS IN LENOX BUILDING; steam, hot water, etc.; 3 to 6 rooms, $13 to $20. Office, 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3, 4, AND 5-ROOM FLATS; RANGE and bathroom. 1818 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.
BERRY APARTMENTS.
In the best of repair; across from the main entrance to Douglas Park, with its 180 acres of green foliage and beautiful trees; a veritable summer resort; 5 and 6 rooms in the best of repair; all front flats, facing the park; steam heat, gas ranges; $16 to $25; s. e. cor. Mozart and 12th-sts.

3 to 5 rooms, $7 to $15, Colorado-av., at the corner of Sacramento-av.; handy to the Met. and Lake Street Elevated stations; one block from the Madison-st. cable; building in the best of repair. See MRS. SHOOP, 138 Colorado-av.

TO RENT—UNUSUALLY FINE NEW FLAT, decorated [no apartment block]; 8 large, light rooms; quartered oak, rub finish, steam heat, hot water; separate bath and toilet rooms; window seats; low radiation; hand-carved grilles, sideboard, and three mantels; polished oak floors, linen closets, gas range, 3 gas grates, slate sink; large light pantry and closets; porcelain tubs, nickel plumbing, laundry, electricity, inclosed porch, large lawn, bicycle vault; quick transportation; choice location, east of and overlooking Garfield Park, open every day. 1621 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—KENMORE, LAFLIN-ST., NEAR Harrison-st.:
3 room flats........................$18 to $20
5 room flats........................$20 to $22
6 room flats........................$22 to $25
Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and janitor service. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.
FLATS.
The Central Park Apartment Building, 1135 to 1143 Central Park-av., Lawndale, 5 and 6 room flats, $10 to $15.

TO RENT—GREAT BARGAIN—
7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, $22.
6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, $20.
Janitor service, all conveniences.
Southwest cor. Ashland and Walnut-st.
M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn, 1386 Main.

TO RENT—736 WEST MADISON-ST., 4-ROOM flat; $8.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; $20. Stanley and Van Buren-st. See janitor.

North Side.

TO RENT—549 LA SALLE-AV., ELEGANT modern 8 and 9 room flats; $35 and $40. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND BATH; stove heat; $20. 1516 Grace-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS
ON NORTH SIDE.
Orleans apartments, s. w. cor. Lincoln Park-blvd. and Erie-st., 8 and 9 room apartments; modern, hot water heat, tile bathrooms, hardwood finish, telephone, etc.

286 Rush-st., a very desirable apartment, 10 rooms, all modern, hardwood trim; open plumbing.

64 Walton-pl., 6-room steam heated apartment; low rent. Apply to
Express 460.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.
FLATS.
The Walton, North Clark and Chestnut, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.
28-30 Linden-pl., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.
13-19 Wisconsin-st., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.
266 Huron-st., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—358 AND 360 DAYTON-ST., NEAR the corner of Garfield-av., 5, 6, and 9 rooms; one flat furnished; steam and furnace heat; nice neighborhood; everything in good repair; keys at first flat at 360. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

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M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st., Tel. M. 1386.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS JUST completed; 6 and 7 outside light rooms; every convenience; near Lincoln Park and lake; $32.50 to $37.50. 1737 Oakdale-av., near Evanston-av.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, ONLY $21. 4 rooms, steam heat, gas range, only $12.50. Northwest cor. Wells and Hill-sts.
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TO RENT—75 E. NORTH-AV., 5-ROOM SECOND floor front flat; $10.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GREAT SNAP—NEW FLATS—
8 rooms, steam heat, hot water, $16.
5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, $25.
355 Fullerton-av., near Seminary-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, hot water, gas ranges. 343 Chestnut-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 231 ONTARIO-ST.; all light rooms. HELM, 77 Rush-st.

Suburban.

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WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SMALL RESPECTAble family, a 4 or 5 room furnished flat, on North Side; state location and lowest price. Address O 645, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—461 AND 463 WABASH-AV., DOUble store; $1,800.
2325 to 2329 Wabash-av., steam heated stores with basement; $25.
1501 State-st., three-story brick bldg., suitable for saloon and rooming house; $100.
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185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Stores, 54 5th-av.
195 E. Randolph-st.
Inquire of
J. S. MEYER,
56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—6026 S. HALSTED-ST., STORE AND basement; $20.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE ON DEARBORN-st.; fine show window; plumber or supply agent preferred; $50. F. R. LINDOP & CO., 138 Washington.

TO RENT—STORE, 195 WABASH-AV., 2,250 square feet on corner; good light; 2d floor; freight and passenger elevators. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—STORES, WITH BASEMENTS, for meat market and bakery, in an apartment building of 36 flats, each one of which is occupied; to undoubted responsible tenants rents will be made reasonable and superior advantages furnished; s. e. cor. Mozart and 12th-sts.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

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R. C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st., R. 815.

TO RENT—STORE, 205 W. ADAMS-ST., COR. Green, occupied last 11 years as a drug store.

TO RENT—827 VAN BUREN-ST., GOOD FOR groceries; $20; a good chance quick.

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TO RENT—LARGE, PARTLY FURNISHED OFfice space on 2d floor of Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.; every convenience included in rent; suitable for real estate, insurance, brokerage, etc.; investigate advantages offered. Apply Room 250.

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TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE LOFT, 26 by 91 ft., in town, located 5 Washington-st., opposite new Public Library, 150 feet from Postoffice; any kind of first-class business; passenger and freight elevator; every thing up to date; look before you rent.

TO RENT—274 MADISON-ST., LOFTS; $300 TO $60. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—SCHILLER HALL—IN SCHILLER Bldg., now open for dancing and other parties; prices moderate. W. L. BRENT & CO., 109 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—SOUTHERN HOTEL, WABASH-AV., near 22d-st., 100 rooms, $300 per month. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

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Absolutely sure cure in all female diseases, no matter how serious your case may be; terms reasonable. DR. BROWN, 211 State, R. A1, cor. Adams.

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MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
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WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 4th floor, corner Washington and Fifth-av., No. 172.

MONEY AT 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
Special $1,500 and $2,000 on good suburban.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

DESPITE THE WAR SCARE I HAVE $50,000 OF my own money to loan, 5 to 6 per cent; no commission. Address A E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good real estate; quick action.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE,
84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned to privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

$10 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MONEY TO LOAN TO SALARIED PEOPLE; $10 upwards; no security or publicity; easy payments. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or mo. payments. R 16, 86 Washington.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,

167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rate; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, SCHOOL teachers, and firemen; strictly private; diamonds, seals, and other valuables stored; advances made. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25.

ESTABLISHED 1871—ADVANCES $20 TO $100 to those keeping house; NO CHATTEL MORTGAGE; confidential, reasonable. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 4, opposite Tribune Bldg.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On your furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, Warehouse Receipts, etc.
I do not make you a loan to get your furniture, I make it to you for the interest only, and I will give every one who wishes it who makes a loan with me a written guaranty not to take the furniture. I do not make any inquiries among your neighbors; you can pay the loan back in easy monthly payments to suit yourself.
People who want to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably, call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

F. G. WRIGHT,
ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE,
loans on furniture, pianos; no red tape; no publicity.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-grade pianofortes; every piano warranted for ten years; low prices; established 1873.

GOOD PIANOS CHEAP.
$115—buys Behning upright.
$105—buys Hallet & Cumston upright.
$125—buys Emerson upright.
$135—buys Vose & Sons upright.
$135—buys Kimball upright.
$135—buys Wheelock upright.
$145—buys Hallet & Davis.
$130—buys Pease upright.
$175—buys Decker Bros. upright.
$175—buys Chickering upright.
$175—buys Adam Schaaf upright.
$140—buys Decker & Son upright.
$75—buys Hale upright.
$85—buys Weser Bros. upright.
$25—to $50—each, square pianos.
$35—$45—$55 each, new organs.

TERMS EASY TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147 W. Madison-st., corner Union.

GREAT INSTRUMENTAL
and
LYRIC ARTISTS
are constantly adding their names to the long list of testimonials which lend a luster of imperishable honor to the KIMBALL PIANO, while the selection and purchase of these instruments for their own homes by such stars as Patti, Eames, Nordica, Hauk, the De Reszkes, and other eminent musicians is a practical commendation more eloquent than words.

ONE PRICE. PLAIN FIGURES.
EASY PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857],
Wabash-av., so. of Jackson-st.

HALLET & DAVIS—BARGAIN BULLETIN.
UPRIGHTS—Beginning at $75 as the lowest and ranging up by steps of $10, including HALLET & DAVIS, SCHONINGER, KRANICH & BACH, GABLER, SCHAEFFER, STODDARD, ELLINGTON, REED & SONS, and others.
SQUARES—Beginning at $30, and ranging up, including KIMBALL, KRAKAUER, KNABE, WEBER, MATHUSHEK, DECKER BROS., BEHNING, BAUER, and others.
GRANDS—Several standard grade, $190 and up.
Every piano guaranteed as represented, also exchanged for a new one within two years. Easy terms.
HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson. Factory—Boston. Estb. 1839.

BARGAINS IN UPRIGHT PIANOS—
$110 buys a large Kimball upright.
$125 buys a large Emerson upright.
$150 buys a large Bradford upright, mandolin attachment.
$115 buys a large Starr upright.
$190 buys a large piano, Eastern make.
Carved panels, modern design, with all latest attachments; easy payments if desired.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers.
Established 1857. 224 and 226 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Knabe, Steinway, Story & Clark, Chickering, Sohmer, Weber, Shoninger, Kimball, Zimmerman, etc. WE WILL CLOSE THEM OUT REGARDLESS OF VALUE. Correspondence from out-of-town purchasers solicited. $152 will buy new Eastern-made pianos, guaranteed.
Story & Clark pianos from $350 to $700.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

NO FANCY PRICES—

1 Fischer upright	$100	1 Steinway upright	$245
1 Chickering upright	165	Sterling upright	145
1 upright	55	1 upright	75

Every piano fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
220 WABASH-AV.
Represent the Chickering, Gabler, Marshall & Wendell, and Pease pianos; we aways have special bargains in second-hand pianos of the above and other makes; strictly one price; prices low.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge where time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager. 207 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
220 Wabash-av.
Represent the Chickering, Gabler, Marshall & Wendell, and Pease pianos; we always have special bargains in second-class pianos of the above and other makes; strictly one price; prices low.

100 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Wegman, Bryant, Schiller, Star, and others. Rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO—
$190 buys Steinway, fine condition.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE HORSES—ONE pair bay mares, 16 hands, 5 and 6 years old; prize winners at horse show.

One STANDARD BRED STALLION, registered and record, 2:21½.

One BAY GELDING; a fine single driver.

One pair BAY GELDINGS, 15.3¼ hands high, 6 and 7 years old. Good style and action.

One pair DARK CHESTNUT HORSES, 15.2 hands, 5 and 6 years old. Fine pair for lady's trap or runabout.

One CHESTNUT HORSE, 6 years old, 15.3 hands; high action and good traveler; would make splendid cart horse.

One GRAY HORSE, 15.3¼ hands, 6 years old, and suitable for brougham or any trap.

All these horses are sound and city broken and will be shown for sale at Tacoma Stable, 137 26th-st. JOSEPH KAISER.

WANTED—A WAGONET THAT WILL SEAT 8; must be in good order and cheap. Address, giving price, S. C. POWELL, Princeton, Ill.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PAIRS FINE CARriage horses, city broken and acclimated. Private stable rear 1733 Michigan-av.

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SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MOST thorough preparation in shortest time; enter at any time. Associated Dept. Shorthand and Typewriting, Armour Institute of Technology.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDItorium; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations: Berlitz books.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES WHO have lacked early advantages. Address A E 1, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FREE CUBA—WAR SONG AND CHORUS; A great hit; at all department stores.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

J. G. WARNER, 912, 218 LA SALLE-ST., ADjusts fire losses, for insured only.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 2 SMITH PREMIer's; bargains. Lawrence's 801, 91 Dearborn-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 8815 State-st.

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FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1898 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP, ADVERTISING, AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS FOR OUR WHEELS? PRICES, $25, $35, $45. TERMS CASH OR "EASY GRADUAL PAYMENT." THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO GET A WHEEL. CALL, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE US. M. 1025. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS MFG. CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

$50.00 1898 MODELS. $50.00.
NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE BICYCLES.
No agents. No agents.
Sold from factory only to rider direct at wholesale prices.
A few 1897 models at $35.
Write or call at factory, 20 Custom House-pl., West of Monadnock Building.
THE JENKINS CYCLE CO.

A LARGE AND WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLES ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 22, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO INCREASE THE SALE AND USE OF "OLD Hickory" bicycles in Chicago, we will sell direct to riders; prices from $25 to $50. TONK, 250 Wabash-av., and factory, cor. Clybourn-av. and Lewis-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model.
PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

FOR SPOT CASH WILL SELL LADIES' AND gentleman's Columbia chainless bicycle, slightly used, at a sacrifice. Address A E 38, Tribune.

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT SAMPLE RANGES, cook, gasoline, and oil stoves at special low prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE PIER GLASS AND elegant sideboard; also steel range. 248 La Salle-st.

FURNITURE ALL KINDS, ¼ STORE PRICES, $1 a week. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, R. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAWN FERTILIZERS AND VAUGHAN'S "CHIcago Parks" lawn seed at 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.

A. Victoria......May 19	F. Bismarck....June 30
F. Bismarck....June 2	F. Bismarck....July 28
A. Victoria......June 16	A. Victoria......Aug. 11

First cabin, $100 up; 2d cab., $45 up; steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Phœnicia ....May 7	Pretoria ....May 28
Pennsylvania ...May 14	Patria ....June 4
Palatia ....May 21	Phœnicia........June 18

First cabin, $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 am	
Lahn, Tu., May 17, noon	K. Wd. G., June 7, 9 am
K. Fred., May 24, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 am
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10am	K. Friedrich, June 21

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat., May 28, noon | Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friederich der Grosse......Thursday May 19, 2 pm
Koeningin Luise..............Thursday, June 2, 2 pm
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda......May 7, 2 pm	Werra....May 28, 10 am
Ems.......May 14, 10 am	K. W. II...June 4, 2 pm
Aller......May 21, 2 pm	Fulda....June 11, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES—
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTO'N—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at noon and alternate Saturdays at noon.

Berlin ....May 4	Southwark .....May 25
Noordland ......May 11	*Chester ....May 28
Friesland ....May 18	Westernland ...June 1

PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.

Rhynland ....May 7	Pennland ....May 21
Belgenland ......May 14	Waesland ....June 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
Sailing under the British Flag.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Teutonic	May 4	June 1	June 29	Aug. 3
Britannic	May 11	June 8	July 6	Aug. 10
Majestic	May 18	June 15	July 13	Aug. 17
Germanic	May 25	June 22	July 20	Aug. 24

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin-screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), May 17, June 21, July 27. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade deckrooms.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

TO ALASKA
By new EMPIRE LINE 3,500-ton strs. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Conemaugh; specially fitted with steam heat, electric lights, and all modern improvements.
SEATTLE TO ST. MICHAEL.
Appointed to sail about June 15, 22, 29, July 13, 20, 27, connecting with Co.'s fleet of new YUKON RIVER STEAMERS, insuring prompt through passage to DAWSON CITY and other Yukon River points. Apply EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., 607 1st-av., Seattle, Wash., or to INTERNATIONAL NAV. CO., 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, or their agents in the U. S. or Canada.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
SAILING UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
Books open for spring and summer reservations.
Sailings every Saturday from New York.

Lucania	7 May,	4 June,	2 July
Etruria	14 May,	11 June,	9 July
Campania	21 May,	18 June,	16 July
Umbria	28 May,	25 June,	23 July

Cunard Line record—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Furnessia..Noon, May 14	Anchoria..Noon, May 28
Ethiopia...Noon, May 21	C. of Rome, Noon, June 4

CITY OF ROME....June 4 and July 2.
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

WILSON'S & FURNESS—LEYLAND LINE.
5 magnificent new steamers, 10,000 tons each.
New York to London every Saturday.

S. S. Victoria....May 7	S. S. Alexandra..May 21
S. S. Boadicea....May 14	S. S. Winifreda..May 28

Saloon passengers only. Splendid accommodations.
JAS. P. ROBERTSON, R. 22 Bro. Jonathan Bldg., Opposite Board of Trade. Tel. M. 3959.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S.CO. From San Francisco.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............May 10, 1 p. m.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 p. m.
DORIC.....................................May 28, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry. Lake Ontario.....May 4 | Lake Winnipeg..May 11. First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent.
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. M. 4140.
For Rottedram and Amsterdam.
Via Boulogne-sur-mer.
Direct route to the Netherlands, France, Germany, or Switzerland. Moderate prices. For handbook and information apply to Gen. West. Pass. Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND.
By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers.
Sailing under the British flag.
Cabin, $55 and upwards.

Spartan Prince..May 21	Trojan Prince ...July 2
Tartar Prince...June 11	Spartan Prince..July 23

C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS, MONTREAL to Liverpool weekly, Boston to Liverpool fortnightly, large and fast passenger steamers. First cabin $52.50, second cabin $34, steerage $22.50 and upwards. GUS BROBERG, Gen. Western Agent, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Tel. Main 3407.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel tickets, all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of parties and "Excursionist." 234 South Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
To Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, daily at 8 p. m.
To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 p. m.
To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.
Escanaba and Gladstone, Wednesdays at 8 p. m.
Green Bay, Saturdays at 8 p. m.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
For St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids; leaving Chicago daily at 12 o'clock noon, except Sunday; Saturdays, 11:30 p. m.
Docks foot Wabash-av. Telephone, Main 2162.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m., for Holland, Allegan, Grand Rapids, and points in Michigan.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 6:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator & Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. Cy., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 9:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:45 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 am *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:00 am *9:50 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 pm

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p. m., s6:35 p. m., †11:30 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 pm. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans and Memphis Lim	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special.x	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:04 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. xSleeper open at 9 p.m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford For'est'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	‡ 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	* 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	†10:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	†10:00 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	*10:00 am	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Kansas City and Tex. Exp.	†11:30 pm	§ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*10:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*10:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	*11:32 pm	*1:50 pm
Detroit Express	* 9:55 am	*7:35 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	*9:30 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	* 1:02 pm	*8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:55 pm	*8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	† 3:00 pm	†8:17 pm
Ind., Min. Spgs. & Terre Haute	† 9:47 am	†1:45 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneap'ls St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshallt'n	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisvill	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*8:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.
Nov. 21, 1897.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.
*Daily ‡Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 6:55 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:35 am
New York Express	* 9:30 pm	....
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.
*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	8:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	8:00 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 8:00 am	† 5:30 pm
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash., & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:55 pm	4:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	8:05 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

Trimmings Reduced.

It is nearing the turning point of the season, and rather than carry over any surplus stock to next season, as is usual, we decided to make telling price-reductions throughout the stock to dispose of the bulk of the goods now. These reductions affect the latest and most desirable trimmings shown in our department, and the stock is very large.

Many Garnitures that heretofore sold as high as $10 to $15 each—now on sale at—**$2.48 & $4.85.**

Trimmings and Bands that sold as high as $5 yard, now on sale at—yard........95c

A remarkable collection of Black Silk and Mohair BRAIDS, Gilt and Fancy Tubulars and novelties that sold up to 50c yard—at........12½c

Fine Laces and Novelties.

Adequate description of the assortments of magnificent Laces recently imported by us is impracticable. We have exerted our utmost efforts; the gems of the lace world are here in a prodigality which repays a special visit to the store simply to review the exhibition.

The essential point of "prices" is given greatest attention. Fullest value obtainable for the money is assured of every purchase in our Lace Department. Our ability to handle large quantities of fine goods secures lowest figures from the manufacturers. Lower prices than ours have never been quoted. We mention several especially stylish and especially low-priced items:

Black Spangled Net Skirts........$13.50

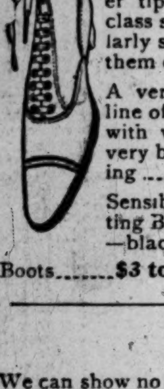
Black Silk Net Skirts—Garnitures for waist included in price........$10

46-inch Black Silk Dress Nets—plain and figured meshes—yard........$1.45

20-inch Liberty Silk, pleated and shirred—regularly 75c—yard........48c

NOVELTY TRIMMINGS for hats, waists, etc.—sold in Square at east end of Lace aisle. The prices are exceedingly low.

Specials in Women's Shoes.



We wish to make make May a "banner" month in our shoe department. To accomplish this object special inducements are offered in low prices on high-grade shoes; several lines of our $5 Shoes will be marked at $4, and about 700 pairs of Women's Fine Kid Shoes, lace and button, with kid or patent leather tips and welt soles; first-class street shoes, which regularly sell at $5; we shall close them out........$3.75

A very choice and exclusive line of Tan and Black Oxfords, with welt and turn soles; the very best stock and shoe-making........$3 to $6

Sensible, comfortable, easy-fitting Bicycle Boots and Oxfords—black and tan—

Boots........$3 to $5 Oxfords........$2.50

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

HOURS FOR BUSINESS—8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Great May Sale of Muslin Underwear.—Women's, Misses' and Children's Garments and Infants' Outfittings.

A sale of much and growing importance—for each May the splendid values attract new customers who are certain to take advantage of the next recurrence of this great annual selling. Dainty, dependable Lingerie at much lower than the usual prices, just at the season when needed.

The sale could not be better timed and thousands of satisfied customers seem to think that it could not be better conducted. Women's, Misses', Children's, and Infants' garments and accessories for the babies—are all included in the special prices. Sample items from almost every section are quoted below.

EXTRA SIZE GARMENTS—a specialty. FRENCH LINGERIE: We show a better assortment than ever before of fine French garments. See the special French section, 2d floor department.

Walking Skirts—

Umbrella style—deep ruffle with hem...75c

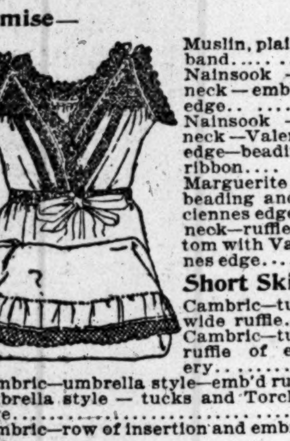
Umbrella style—tucks and embroidered edge........$1

Umbrella style—embroidery ruffle—dust ruffle........$1.25

Umbrella style—2 rows Torchon insertion and edge—dust ruffle........$1.50

Umbrella style—deep lawn ruffle with fine tucks and Valenciennes lace edge.....$1.95

Chemise—



Muslin, plain corded band........45c

Nainsook — round neck — embroidered edge........75c

Nainsook — round neck —Valenciennes edge—beading with ribbon........95c

Marguerite style — beading and Valenciennes edge around neck—ruffle on bottom with Valenciennes edge.......$1.15

Short Skirts—

Cambric—tucks and wide ruffle......35c

Cambric—tucks and ruffle of embroidery........45c

Cambric—umbrella style—emb'd ruffle..65c

Umbrella style — tucks and Torchon lace edge........95c

Cambric—row of insertion and embroidered edge........$1.25

Drawers—

Muslin—tucks and embroidered edge...40c

Umbrella style—deep ruffles with tucks and embroidered edge........75c

Umbrella style—ruffle edge with Point de Paris lace........$1.00

Cambric, tucks & fine embroide'd edge.$1.25

Corset Covers—

Low neck, tucked front........25c

High neck, embroidered edge........30c

Bolero style, Valenciennes edge........50c

Nainsook, round neck, Valenciennes edge, beading with ribbon........75c

Nainsook, full across bust, 3 strips of insertion, embroidered edge around neck....95c

Nainsook, full front, row of Point de Paris insertion and edge........$1.25

Gowns—

Cambric—square yoke—tucked ruffle on neck and sleeves........50c

Cambric—V neck—tucks and insertion—embroidered edge on neck and sleeves......75c

Muslin—low square neck—row of insertion and edge........85c

Cambric—pointed yoke of tucks and hemstitching—hemstitched collar........$1

Empire style—row of Valenciennes insertions across the front—reveres with insertions and wide ruffle Valenciennes lace.$1.25

Cambric—pointed tucked yoke—row of Point de Paris insertions around yoke and ruffle edged with Point de Paris lace..$1.45

Nainsook—low square neck—2 rows fine Valenciennes insertions and edge—beading and ribbons........$1.75

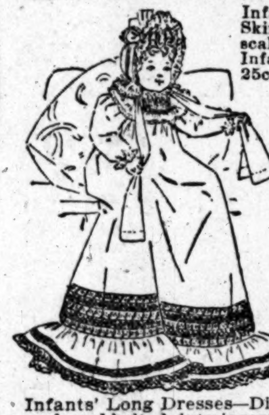
Infants' Outfittings—

Infants' Cashmere Shirts........25c

Infants' hand knit Bootees........25c

Infants' Pinning Blankets, stitched with silk........85c

Infants' Cambric Skirts, hemstitched hem........45c



Infants' long Flannel Skirts—embroidered scallop with dot...$1

Infants' Night Slips—25c, 40c, 45c, 60c, 65c & up to $2.95

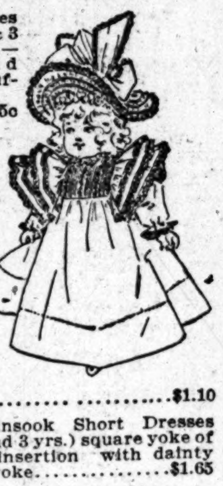
Infants' Day Slips—neatly trimmed, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c & upwards.

Infants' Long Dresses—nainsook yoke—hemstitched tucks with feather st'ch between—skirt has three hemstitched tucks......$1

Infants' Long Dresses—Dimity—shirred at neck and belt, dainty insertion around neck and sleeves—edged with lace........$1.10

Infants' Long Dresses—round yoke of lace insertion with lace ruffle around neck—skirt has 2 lace and embroidered insertions with deep lace flounce........$3.95

Infants' Outfitting—continued.



Infants' short Dresses (sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, & 3 yrs.) Bishop style — hemstitched band with embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves........45c

Infants' Short Dresses— (sizes 6 mos., 1, 2 & 3 yrs.) pointed yoke—4 clusters of tucks with hem and feather stitch between.......90c

Infants' Short Dresses— (sizes 6 mos., 1, 2 & 3 yrs.) pointed yoke — tucked with 1 embroidered insertion—deep embroidered ruffle around yoke........$1.10

Infants' Fine Nainsook Short Dresses (sizes 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 yrs.) square yoke of solid embroidery insertion with dainty edge, ruffle around yoke........$1.65

Infants' French handmade caps, all sizes........25c.

Infants' Long Coats, all desirable styles in Bedford cord.......$2.25, $3.75 and upward

Misses' and Children's—

Children's Hats—straw crown—deep embroidered ruffle........50c

Children's Hats—straw crown with fluted lawn ruffle, edged with lace........75c

Children's Cambric Drawer Waists (sizes 2 to 14 yrs.) full back and front—lace or embroidery trimmed........45c

Children's Muslin Umbrella Skirts (sizes 1 to 8 yrs) cambric ruffle........35c

Children's Muslin Gowns—good quality — tucked yoke—cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves—2 to 4 yrs. 45c; 6 yrs. 50c; 8 yrs. 55c; 10 yrs. 65c; 12 yrs. 70c; 15 & 16 yrs......75c

Complete line Misses' Umbrella Drawers & Skirts, Gowns, Chemise and Corset Covers; also Misses' and Children's French handmade Gowns, Drawers and Skirts.

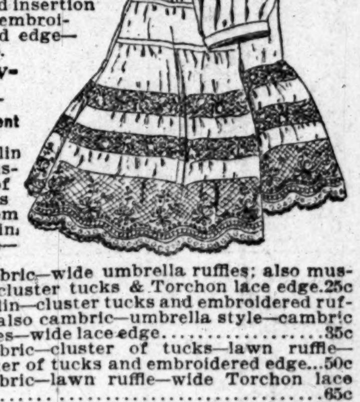
Skirts—Basement Dept.

Muslin—umbrella style—plain tucked ruffle—dust ruffle........50c

Muslin—umbrella style—embroidery trimmed........75c

Cambric—deep lawn flounce—1 row of wide lace insertion and lace edged dust ruffle..87c

Cambric—deep flounce—2 rows of lace insertion and lace edged dust ruffle........98c



Muslin — cambric ruffles — 1 row embroidered insertion and embroidered edge—$1.25.

Drawers— Basement Dept.—

Muslin—cluster of tucks & hem—28 in. wide—18c.

Cambric—wide umbrella ruffles; also muslin—cluster tucks & Torchon lace edge.25c

Muslin—cluster tucks and embroidered ruffle; also cambric—umbrella style—cambric ruffles—wide lace edge........35c

Cambric—cluster of tucks—lawn ruffle—cluster of tucks and embroidered edge...50c

Cambric—lawn ruffle—wide Torchon lace edge........65c

Cambric—umbrella style—wide lawn ruffle—1 row of Point de Paris lace insertion and wide lace edge........75c

Corset Covers—Basement Dept.—

Cambric—high V shaped neck—1 row of Valenciennes insertion—hemstitched and lace edge........25c

Cambric—round neck with one row of Torchon insertion—Torchon lace edge on neck and sleeves........38c

Nainsook—full cover—ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves........45c

Nainsook—full across bust with 2 rows of Torchon insertion—lawn ruffle—Torchon lace edge on neck and sleeves........60c

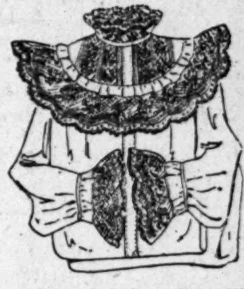
Short Flannelette Skirts—plain hem...25c

Bridal Sets—four piece cambric suit; gown, drawers, corset cover and skirt—Torchon lace trimmed........$4.50

Gowns—Basement Dept.—

Muslin, high neck, tucked yoke and embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves....35c

Muslin, high neck, short yoke, four clusters of tucks and ruffle on neck and sleeves..39c



Muslin, empire style, embroidery trim'd 50c; cambric, high neck, tucked yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and around yoke, plain lawn ruffle on sleeves......57c

Muslin, empire style, one row of embroidered insertion, lawn ruffle with Valenciennes lace edge on neck and sleeves......60c

Cambric, empire style, pointed revere with one row lace insertion, lace ruffle on rever and sleeves..75c

Cambric, square neck, 3 rows torchon lace and embroidered insertion in yoke—lace ruffle on neck and sleeves........$1.00

Nainsook, low neck, square yoke, 2 rows embroidered insertion, tucked lawn ruffle, embroidered edge over shoulder and embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..$1.25

Infants' & Children's Wear— Basement Dept.—

Infants' Long Cambric Slips—embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves........25c

Infants' Long Flannelette Skirts—Cambric—band—25c. Infants' Flannel Bands...15c

Infants' Knit Bands; also Shirts........25c

Infants' Long Cambric Skirts—cluster of tucks and hem........28c

Infants' Knit Bootees........10c

Children's Muslin Drawers (sizes 1 to 14 years)........9c to 22c

Children's Cambric Drawers (sizes 8 to 14 yrs.), umbrella style—plain ruffle—cluster of 3 tucks........30c to 40c

Children's Muslin Gowns (sizes 1 to 16 yrs.), short tucked yoke—turn over collars—trimmed with braid........40c to 58c

Children's Dresses — Nainsook—(sizes 6 mos. to 3 yrs.), 2 clusters of tucks—one row embroidery insertion in yoke—embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves........48c

Children's Dresses—Nainsook—short yoke with 3 rows embroidered insertion and 6 clusters of tucks—embroidered ruffle over shoulder and on neck and sleeves......75c

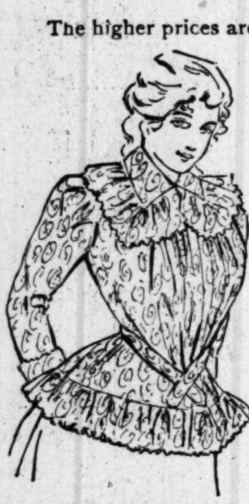
Special May Sale of Washable Summer Apparel —Women's —Misses' —Children's

We have made special provisions for this month's selling of Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, Shirt Waists, House & "Party" Dresses, Outing Suits and Separate Skirts—in all the new washable materials particularly appropriate for these garments—covering a wide range from the cheapest (dependable) to the highest grade.

Only the best makers are represented in our stock, insuring satisfactory workmanship and generosity and exactness of cut—fullness where there should be fullness and a close fit where such should be. We choose first—from the leading—*the best*—manufacturers' lines, and our selections do not appear elsewhere in Chicago.

Women's Washable Wrappers—white and colored—Percale, Lawn, Linen, and Mull—
$1, $1.95, $2.50, $3.25, $4 to $25

The higher prices are for direct importations from Paris, shown now for the first time.



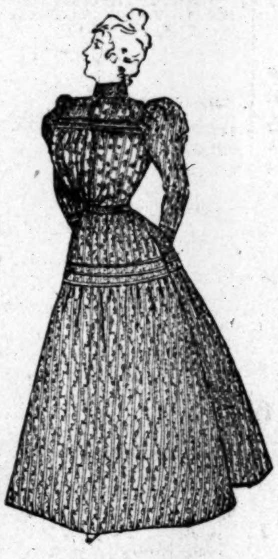
WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES—of fancy striped Percale—trimmed with Novelty Braid—lined waist—skirt with wide flounce (see cut) $2.25

Style similar to above in white and colored Lawn........$3.25

Women's Washable Dressing Sacques—Paris made and domestic. This is the only stock of Paris made Dressing Sacques in Chicago, and are as attractive as Paris garments are always expected to be. Paris-made Sacques—of French Printed Mull, with self embroidered ruffle around collar, cuffs and bottom of sacque (see cut)........$1.95

Other prices in Paris-made Sacques **$2.50, $4, $5.50 and $15**

Domestic Dressing Sacques—white **—$1.95, $2.25, $3.25 up to $9**



Girls' Pique Suits—Imported Pique in various colorings (see cut)— **$11.50 & $13.50**

Girls' Colored Gingham and Lawn Dresses—from 1 and 2 year sizes up— **50c, 75c, $1 up to $6**

Girls' White Dresses—dainty & sweet—sizes 4 to 10— **$1.50, $1.75, up to $7**

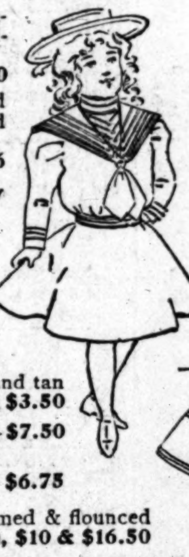
Women's Washable Skirts—made in our own workrooms from our own importations of Duck, Linen and Pique.

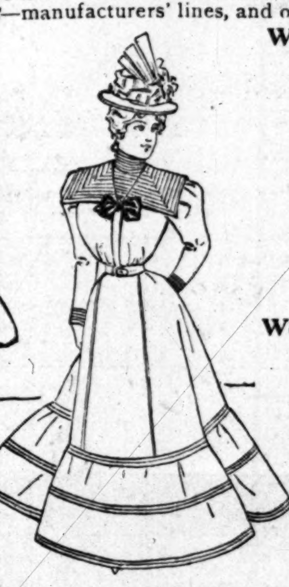
Cotton Duck Skirts—blue and tan **$2.25 & $3.50**

Linen Duck Skirts—white—**$7.50**

White Pique Skirts— **$4, $4.50, $5 & $6.75**

Colored Pique Skirts—trimmed & flounced **—$7.50, $10 & $16.50**





Women's Shirt Waists.

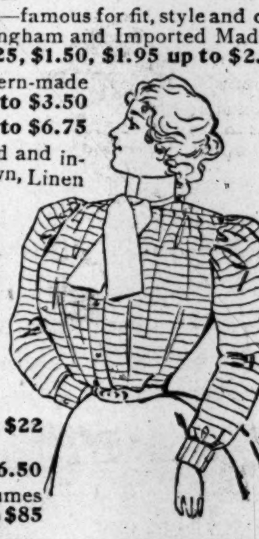
The "FIELD" Waists—famous for fit, style and colorings—of Percale, Gingham and Imported Madras Cloths (see cut)....**$1.25, $1.50, $1.95 up to $2.95**

The pick of Eastern-made Waists—in colors.**60c to $3.50**

In white........**$1.25 to $6.75**

The latter plain, tucked and insertion trimmed, in Lawn, Linen and Pique.

MISSES' "FIELD" SHIRT WAISTS— **$1, $1.25 & $2.25**



Women's Outing Suits—(see cut)—in all the new colors, cloths and styles—Blazers, Reefers and Blouses—

Linen and Crash Outing Suits— **$6, $7.50, $9 up to $22**

Pique Outing Suits— **$7.50, $9, $12 up to $26.50**

Organdie & Lawn Costumes—white & col'd **$7.50 to $85**

Pretty Parasols.

Combinations of charming colors—creations of glistening silk and filmy textures—Parasols to harmonize with the richest, daintiest costumes. Plain colored, Plaid, Striped and Fancy Trimmed Sunshades in a variety not equaled in Chicago for choiceness.

SPECIAL: Colored Parasols—small check—with white silk hemstitched border—canopy top........$3

Umbrellas.

Women's 26-inch Umbrellas—variety of handles, ivory, sterling and sterling-trimmed—steel rod and case—special at.. $3

Women's 26-inch Colored All-silk Umbrellas—Dresden and natural wood handles—steel rod, case and tassel—special at.. $3

Pure Silk Ribbons.

Everything desirable in Plain and Fancy Ribbons shown elsewhere will be found in our department and many styles that are scarce. Immense variety is a feature of this stock. Low prices are another.

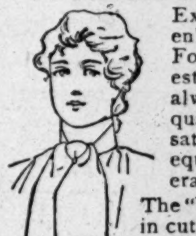
The new soft finish Mousseline in the latest shades—5 inches wide—yd.. 40c

5-inch Black double-face Satin—fine quality—high luster—yd........54c

5½-inch satin-back Moire—extra good quality—in over 20 shades—regularly 85c yard—to close........45c

3 and 4 inch Fancy Plaids, Roman Stripes, Fancy Taffeta Stripes, large and small checks, French Plaids, black and white effects, at yd........25c

Women's Neckwear.

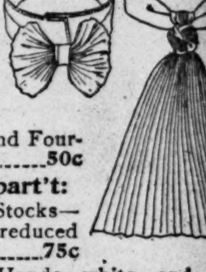


Exclusive styles in Women's Stocks, Ascots and Four-in-Hands. The latest and daintiest effects always here. Only such qualities as will prove satisfactory, and prices equally pleasing. Several specials below.

The "VERA" Stocks (shown in cut), accordion plaited—special at........$1

Band Bows (shown in cut)—accordion plaited....45c

"Imperial" Stocks—were $1.50 each........$1



Black, white and cardinal Riding Stocks—form'rly $2.50—each....**$1.25**

Flannel Golfing Stocks — were $1.25........**75c**

Pique Ascots and Four-in-Hands—each......**50c**

Basement Depart't:

Satin Riding Stocks—broken lines—reduced from $2 to........**75c**

Pique Four-in-Hands—white and colored........25c

Flannel Stocks and Four-in-Hands....25c

Furs Stored

And repaired. Rugs, Robes and all fur and winter garments stored and insured against all loss or damage by moths, fire, theft, etc. Repairs executed at small cost during the summer months.

Butterick Patterns.

Full line—1st floor, State street.

Our Great Glove Departments.

We can show no better evidence of our superiority as glove-sellers than an immense and always increasing glove business. Recognizing that this is a point of interest to EVERY woman we have always laid much stress upon our Glove Departments, which are the largest in America.

We control the entire output of two of the largest glove factories in existence—the "Alexandre" and "Jay"—and are sure that no one can provide better glove-value for the money than we. The products of these factories are internationally famous. We maintain that our "Alexandre-made" Gloves at $1.75 and $1.50 a pair are the peer of any Gloves sold at any price. The styles are always new and attractive and the assortments complete.

To those buying gloves now for traveling and summer resort wear, we especially recommend the following:

Kid Gloves—

Women's Real Kid Gloves—patent clasp—nicely embroidered—all the new colors, best styles, better quality than is furnished anywhere else at the price..**$1.15**

Our celebrated "Empress Eugenie" Kid Glove—the best $1 glove sold in this country. This glove is the result of months of careful preparation and experiment in our endeavor to produce the best $1 glove. The finish, fit and styles are excellent—far superior to those of any glove sold elsewhere in Chicago at........**$1.00**

Basement Department: A complete assortment made up of numerous incomplete lines of good gloves—clasp, button, lacing, suede, mousquetaire, etc.—all gloves regularly selling at much higher prices........**85c**

2 and 3 patent clasp Glace Gloves in all popular colors—exact duplicates in style of our finer gloves—cannot be duplicated elsewhere at the price........**75c**

Heavier Gloves—

Women's Mocha and Glace Kid Street Gloves—cable sewn—2 patent clasps—new spring shades—splendid shopping or cycling gloves........**85c**

Women's English Walking Gloves—2 patent clasps—white, maple, tan, brown—spear points....**$1.35**

Misses' Mocha Gloves—2 patent clasps—red, tan, and brown........**85c**

Boys' Glace Kid Street Gloves—1 patent clasp..**85c and $1**

Cycling Gloves: Chamois Gloves—white and natural—spear points—2 patent clasps—P. X. M. sewn........**95c**

Tilburyed Lisle Gloves—2 clasps and gauntlet wrists....**95c**

Honey-comb Lisle Gauntlets—perforated palms........**85c**

Honey-comb Lisle Gloves—perforated chamois palms—Jersey wrist—white only (washable)........**75c**

New Embroidered Pique Skirts.

(In Embroidery Department.) None of the new summer dress materials is more dainty or attractive than Pique. The "DUSE," a new, gored Pique skirt, is a very handsome, stylish and uncommon skirt; made and fashioned in Europe—of Camelia white Pique, and trimmed with band of open-work guipure embroidery; made sufficiently long for any ordinary woman; needs only to be sewed to the band for immediate wear.

Owing to the late arrival of these "Duse" skirts, we make the price........**$9.75**

Notion Department.

Main floor.

Among the many useful items carried in our department are the following, some of which we quote at much less than their regular price.

Women's satin belt Hose Supporters in variety of colors and sizes, regularly sold at 75c........Now 45c

Women's silk-frilled Side Supporters, in variety of colors........Now 35c

Women's extra heavy flat silk, web Side Supporters, in variety of colors...Now 75c

Men's Garters, all silk, with sterling silver fittings........Now 95c and $1.25

Black Omo Dress Shields, all silk, size 3 and 4........Now 25c and 30c pr.

White Omo Dress Shields, silk faced and muslin lined, sizes 4 and 5. Now 30c and 35c

Hercules cotton covered Dress Stays, in sets, all colors........Now 5c

Triplet cotton covered Dress Stays, in sets, all colors........Now 5c

Pure Shell Whalebone, full 36 inches long, ...Now 15c

Pure Shell Whalebone, in white, full 36 inches long, regularly sold at 50c...Now 35c

Children's summer weight combination Skeleton Waist and Hose Supporters, ages from 2 to 12 years........25c and 35c pr.

Men's model Garters, all silk........25c pr.

Sterling silver Thimbles, extra heavy ....Now 25c

Tape Measures, 60 inches long...5c and up

Tracing Wheels, good quality...10c and up

Plume & Atwood's best quality American Pins, all sizes........5c paper

The Cupid Pin, all sizes........10c paper

Kirby, Beard & Co.'s best quality English Pins........10c and up

Best quality Pin Cubes, small size, in colors and polished black, 10c cube; dull jet, 15c cube; large size, in colors and polished black, 15c cube; dull jet........20c cube

Stewart's Duplex Safety Pins, 1 doz on card........4c card and up

Clinton nickel-plated Safety Pins, 1 doz. on card........4c card and up

Fairy Stitched Braids, dainty patterns, ...10c pc. and up

Feather Bone, put up in 3-yd. pcs., ...30c pc. and up

Best qual'ty Velveteen Bindings, common shades, 6c yd.; special shades.......10c yd.

Mohair, cord edge Braid, all shades, ...12½c yd.

Silk, cord edge Braid, common shades, 18c yd.; evening shades........20c yd.

Mohair Braid, in 5-yd. pcs........15c pc.

Hot Water Bags, 2 and 3 quart, special..50c

Chamois Skins, extra size........30c

Ostrich Feather Dusters........10c and up

Turkey Feather Dusters, 16 inch, special, ...25c

Toilet Paper......5c roll, 50c dozen and up

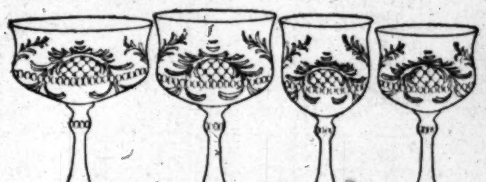
Jettum, for cleaning and dyeing straw hat........25c bottle

We also display line of novelties in women's round garters, comprising all the principal college colors, including Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Brown, Oberlin, Wesleyan, Northwestern, Princeton, Cornell, University of Michigan, Vassar, Williams, Lake Forest, Universities of Illinois and Chicago, also our national colors, red, white and blue.

China and Glassware and Lamps.

Specials in Table Glass.

Rich Rock Crystal Engraved Glass and Fine Quality Bohemian Glass Wine Sets, richly decorated in gold.



Our large assortment of Wine Sets, decorated in the above styles—including Wine Decanters, Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Finger Bowls, Punch Cups, etc.

At ⅓ less than marked prices.

15 different sets to select from, including some of the finest productions of the engraving artist. Seldom is such an opportunity given of obtaining these high-grade goods at such low prices.

Our Cut Glass stock is complete in every section, from the less expensive class of goods for everyday use to the most expensive presentation pieces.

Table China: China Cracker Jars—

gold finish........40c

Sugar and Cream Sets........60c

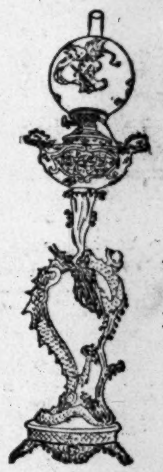
Salad or Berry Bowls........40c and 50c

Saucers to match—dozen........$1

Fireproof Teapots........35c, 40c and 50c

China Soap Dishes........35c

Fancy Decorated Pitchers........25c, 30c and 40c



Japanese Bronze Lamps.

Made especially for our department and very worthy of consideration by the lovers of artistic home decoration.

Japanese Bronze Piano Lamps....$40, $50 and $55

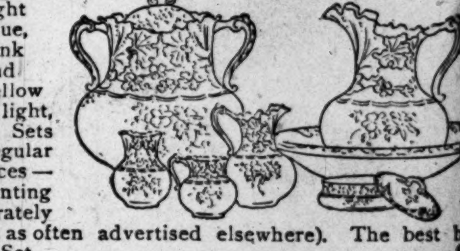
Japanese Bronze Banquet Lamp (see cut)........$20, $25, $40 and $45

Excellent Lamps, complete with globe—light and dark decorations........$5

Table lamps, with globes—Oriental decorations.$10

Chinaware.

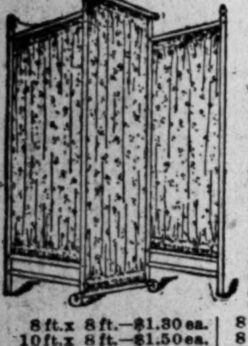
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS in three colorings—light blue, pink and yellow—light, translucent ware. Sets include all regular Dinnerware pieces—107 in all—counting each piece separately (no useless pieces as often advertised elsewhere). The best bargain yet shown. Set........$23



NEW TOILET SETS, made to meet the demand for medium priced goods; rich pink and green decorations with effective white flowers, heavily finished with gold, sets made up in different assortments, if desired—set complete with jar—12 pieces—as a leader........$5.75

Same set—without jar—10 pieces........$4

For Summer Homes.



Useful and ornamental articles so necessary to comfort in those warm days when light and airy furnishings are such luxuries.

PORCH SHADES in all sizes, prices, complete with pulleys, ready to put up:

4 ft.x6 ft.—60c ea.	
6 ft.x6 ft.—75c ea.	
6 ft.x8 ft.—95c ea.	
7 ft.x8 ft.—$1.10 ea.	
8 ft.x 8 ft.—$1.30 ea.	8 ft.x10 ft.—$1.50 ea.
10 ft.x 8 ft.—$1.50 ea.	8 ft.x12 ft.—$2 ea.
10 ft.x12 ft.—$2.40 ea.	12 ft.x10 ft.—$2.40 ea.

JAPANESE UMBRELLAS—with heavy bamboo frames, suitable for indoor and lawn decoration:

5 ft. (diameter) $1 ea.	6 ft. (diameter) $2 ea.
7 ft. (diameter) $1.50 ea.	8 ft. (diameter) $2.00 ea.
11 ft. (diameter) $3.00 ea.	

JARDINIERES, BANNER SCREENS, JAPANESE LANTERNS in excellent variety and at popular prices:

Oak Screen Frames (see cut), filled with silkaline, in assorted colors........$2.25

Japanese Screens—4 fold—5¼ feet high—black, embroidered in gold....$3.50

Men's Furnishings.

Madras Negligee Shirts with 2 turn down collars and pair of cuffs to match; also laundered Madras shirts with pair of cuffs to match—handsome and stylish designs—at each........$1

Madras and Cheviot Negligee Shirts with pair of cuffs to match, to be worn with white collars; also Madras Negligee Shirts with collars and cuffs attached—each........$1.50

Madras Pajamas in a variety of attractive designs—very popular for home lounging and for sleeping garments—per suit........$1

Cambric Night Shirts—plain white or neatly trimmed—a very comfortable sleeping garment in warm weather. 75c

Cotton Half Hose in "fast black"—very fine gauze with double soles, heels and toes; also in fancy plaid effects—neat design—at per pair........25c

Lyons Spring Silks.

HANDSOME PLAIDS in TAFFETA and SATIN—TAFFETA IMPRIME—TAFFETA A BORDURE—TAFFETA A VOLANT—TAFFETA A VELOUR—TAFFETA Y POIL—TAFFETA CHINE BARRE—INDIA FOULARDS—RONGEAUTS.

White Silks and Satins—

WHITE INDIAS, plain and twill.
WHITE LIBERTY SATIN, white, ivory and cream.
WHITE SATIN DUCHESSE, white, ivory and cream.
WHITE TAFFETAS, white, ivory and cream.
WHITE BENGALINES, POPLINS, COTELES, CORDS.
WHITE FIGURED INDIAS, BROCADES, etc.

Splendid assortment for wedding gowns, bridesmaids' dresses & commencement wear.

Black Taffetas, pure dye, fancy edge—for complete dresses—yd........$1 to $2

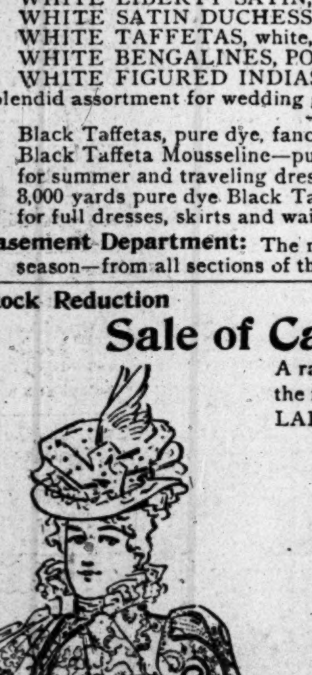
Black Taffeta Mousseline—pure dye, waterproof, 27 inches wide; a splendid fabric for summer and traveling dresses; three qualities—yard....$1, $1.25 and $1.50

3,000 yards pure dye Black Taffeta Faconne—small, neat designs; very desirable for full dresses, skirts and waists; 10 designs—yard........$1

Basement Department: The most attractive lot of REMNANTS we have had this season—from all sections of the department; yard........25c, 37½c, 50c and 75c

Stock Reduction

Sale of Capes and Jackets.



A radical reduction of prices, affecting practically all the finest imported and domestic garments.

LADIES' TAILORED CLOTH JACKETS.

Tan Covert—full taffeta lined—reduced from $12 and $13.50 to........$10

Genuine Worombo Covert—full lined with all-silk tailors' satin—made in our own workrooms—reduced to........$15

Kersey—taffeta lined—black and blue—reduced from $12.50 and $15 to........$10

Reduced from $17 and $20 to........$15

Kersey—in black, blue, brown, and tan—taffeta lined—reduced from $25 to........$20

Reduced from $30 to........$25

IMPORTED SILK CAPES—reduced from $55 to..$30

Reduced from $70 and $75 to........$50

Reduced from $90 and $95 to........$65

Reduced from $100 and $125 to........$75

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CLOTH CAPES reduced from $25 to........$20

Reduced from $30 to........$25

Reduced from $40 to........$30

Reduced from $48 to........$35

Reduced from $55 to........$40

SILK BLOUSES—reduced from $40 to........$30

Reduced from $75 to........$50 | Reduced from $80 and $95 to........$55

Colored Dress Goods.

Low prices prevail throughout our entire stock. Radical reductions on many regular lines and extremely small prices upon all odd and broken lots afford unusual opportunities for securing materials for Street and House Gowns, Bicycle Suits and Golf Costumes at very small cost. We think that the selling event of the season occurs today in our main Dress Goods Department—certainly, the values offered in the items quoted below have seldom been equaled by this or any other retail house in this country.

Imported Fabrics—

44 to 50 inches wide—yard........50c and 75c

Basement Department: Four lines of very choice all wool fabrics from the main department suitable for Tailor-made and Bicycle suits—regularly $1.50 yard—to close........50c

WASH GOODS: One of the best stocks of Domestic Wash Fabrics ever placed upon retail counters. The qualities and styles are such as to at sight verify our statement. Two special bargains; a fine assortment of fine Dimities in handsome designs........7c

Fine corded Ginghams—all colors—regularly 15c yard........10c

32 inch Indienne Cheviot—checks and stripes, handsome color effects—yard, 12½c

Beautiful Belts and Buckles.

Ornamental in the highest degree—some even gorgeous—are the majority of the Paris productions devised to meet the great demand this season for uncommonly fashioned Belts and Girdles.

Extremely elaborate creations of rich metals and sparkling stones of every description constitute the greater part of our collection, which is one *not approached by that of any other store in America.*

Latest effects in Black Silk Velvet Belts, with cut steel ornaments; collars to match; in desirable colors.

Black Silk Velvet Belts, with handsome Buckle and Buckle sets, with slides in cut and pressed steel, Gilt, Enamel or Oxidized—with or without jewels....$2.25 to $24.00

Plain Black Silk Velvet Belt with velvet covered buckles, 1¼-inch wide, turned in edge........$1.25

New effects in Leather Belts, steel studded and braided—in brown, black and green seal.

Black Seal Belts 1½ inch wide, cut edge, with square or harness, leather-covered buckles—lined and stitched—
50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25

Roman striped Silk and Pique Wash Belts, with buckles, to match ties.

A very large assortment of Fancy Metal Girdles with and without jewels, in Gilt, Enamel and Oxidized........$1 to $25

BUCKLES: An elaborate collection of Fancy Buckles in gilt with enamel and jewels, and plain oxidized with jewels. From........50c to $8

Cut and Pressed Steel Buckles—from 75c to........$13.50

Buckle Sets—gilt or oxidized, with or without jewels—per set........$1 to $13

Cut or Pressed Steel Buckle Sets—with or without jewels........$1 to $18.75

Sterling Silver, Gold-plated Buckles—plain or jeweled.

New Carved Lava Buckles, set in gilt or oxidized, plain or enameled.

Fabric Gloves.

Women's Pure Silk Gloves—2 patent clasps—double finger tips; in brown, Brown white, black, modes and grey—the best pure silk gloves ever shown at the price........50c

Women's Suede finished Lisle Gloves—4 patent buttons; in black, self and white stitching; white, self and black stitching—the most popular Fabric Glove for spring and summer wear........75c

Women's Taffeta Gloves in several styles and all the new spring shades—Jersey or 4-button wrist........25c, 35c & 50c

Children's Taffeta and Lisle Thread Gloves in white, tan, brown—Jersey and 8-button wrist—serviceable summer gloves for the little folks........25c

Women's & Children's Fancy Hosiery.

Fancy Hosiery in the brilliant color effects now so popular; in a wide range of styles—representing the choicest production of Europe's most celebrated manufacturers at very pleasing prices:

Women's all-over Tartan plaid, lisle thread and plaid cotton; also Lisle Thread in black, tan or brown with open work instep—per pair........50c

Women's Lisle Thread in beautiful Roman stripes—per pair........75c

Women's Fine Lisle Thread in rich Tartan plaids; also plain black and open-work instep handsomely embroidered in colors—per pair........$1

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VOLUME LV

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Madrid, May 3
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London, May 3.—The Daily
lishes this morning an inter
tenant General Valeriano
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"I don't know. I don't
sider. I am a military man
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to make war upon the rebel
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a rebel was caught with arm
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"I never pardoned a sing
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Campos. I did everything
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our troops to die of hunger
and I have never considere
wrap up my rifle balls in
hurt my enemy."

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[SPECIAL CAB
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